THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 28. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HAYTI.

Trouble Between the Haytians and the French—The French Admiral Refuses to Recognize the Blockade.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the brig Oliver Cutts, direct from Port-au-Prince, in fourteen days, we have Haytian advices to the 17th of January. The news is important.

There was a prospect of serious trouble between the French and the Haytian Governments. The demand of the French Admiral that Victorine Chevalier, the Governor of the town of Gonaives, should make an ample apology for insults to French subjects at that place, had not been satisfactorily responded to. Matters had become further complicated through the attitude assumed by the Admiral relative to the blockade of the rebel Haytian forts. It appears that recently that functionary paid a visit in his flag-ship to St. Marc, which is held by the insurgents under Nissage Saget, and is the seat of the rebel government. While he ship was lying there two French merchant vessels attempted to enter the port, but were prevented doing so by the presence off the port of the Haytian war steamer Salnave. Upon being informed of this the Admiral immediately got up steam, left St. Marc late in the evening, and the next morning returned to St. Marc, having the two vessels in tow. He had positively refused to recognize the blockade, contending that it was not effective, and therefore, according to the terms of the treaty of Paris, not binding. It was believed at Port-au-Prince that the French were acting in concert with the insurgents. While he was at St. Marc a *Te Deum* was celebrated on board his ship, at which Saget and all his Ministers were present, as well as the officers of the British man-of-war Niobe, then in that port. In fact, it was reported at Port-au-Prince that the Admiral had recognized the rebels as belligerents, and that it was his intention to insist upon French merchant vessels being allowed free ingress and egress at all ports held by the insurgents. It was further reported that the rebel authorities had pledged to the Admiral a portion of all their coffee shipped in French vessels towards the liquidation of the debt owing to France by Hayti. Meantime Salnave had published in the *Moniteur* the despatch of Secretary Seward refusing the protection of the American Government to any American vessel which should attempt to enter Haytian ports in violation of the blockade. The *Moniteur* eulogizes Mr. Seward's despatch as conformable with right and justice, and maintains that the Haytian naval forces, conveniently distributed along the whole extent of the coast, and constantly in movement, are keeping up an effective blockade. The French Admiral, accompanied by the Niobe, had returned to Port-au-Prince from St. Marc, and the officers of both vessels had expressed themselves as delighted with the reception they met with at the latter place.

Secretary Seward had written the United States Minister at Port-au-Prince, asking explanations of the uncontradicted statement that on two occasions Haytian vessels had gone into action flying the American flag—the first being that of the attack upon the rebel war vessels at Petit Goane, which was destroyed by the Petion, and the second the bombardment of the town of Jeremie, by Salnave, the American Minister being, in the latter case, on board at the time.

President Salnave was still in the South directing military operations. The American Minister at Port-au Prince had received despatches from the President, but nothing was known at Port-au-Prince further than that the Government forces were operating successfully against the rebels. From Jacmel, Cape Hayti, and Gonaives dates to the 9th of January had been received, but matters remained unchanged at those places.

The affair of the American schooner De Hart was amicably settled through the intervention of the captain of the United States war steamer Nipsic, which subsequently left for Aspinwall. The De Hart was at Port au Prince for charter.

A decree has been issued by the Government requiring all foreigners in Hayti to register their names and their occupations at offices designated by the Government for that purpose. The measure, says the decree, is simply precautionary, and not intended to operate in any way against foreigners in Hayti engaged in legitimate pursuits.

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Ravages of the Smallpox—The Town of San Juan Decimated.

The New York *Sun's* San Francisco (Cal.) correspondent writes on the 12th ult:—

Early in December the smallpox broke out in this city. At first but little attention was paid to it beyond the ordinary course of vaccination. But the disease grew virulent and many deaths occurred. Through some fearful mistake a number of persons were vaccinated with impure matter, and the ordinary medical treatment seemed to have scarcely any effect upon the disease. So fatal were its ravages that public attention was immediately drawn to it.

The people became excited, and a large meeting was held to devise means to stop the spread of the contagion. The proceedings of this meeting were published in the San Francisco journals, but they were toned down to a moderate degree, through fear of affecting the usual winter and spring tide of immigration. People seem disposed to cover up the fearful ravages of the disease and to conceal its deadly character. The streets are filled with funerals, and the grave-digger has his hands and graves full. In some cases burials are made by night.

Despite every precaution the contagion remains as deadly as ever, and though it can scarcely be said to be increasing, its decline is hardly perceptible. All the pest houses are full. Fathers and children, mothers, brothers, and sisters expire daily, and nearly every person in the city has lost some acquaintance or relative. The Chinese have suffered terribly. Their native doctors have neither experience nor common sense in the treatment of the smallpox, and, as a natural consequence, three out of every five of their patients run into eternity.

But the ravages of the epidemic are not confined to San Francisco. Nearly the whole State is infected, and some towns have been decimated by the pestilence. Thus far Sacramento, Marysville, and Stockton have escaped the malignant type of the disorder, but it has run through the lower counties of the State like a murrain. In Gilroy and Los Angeles the disease has been fatal beyond precedent, and San Francisco can be called reasonably healthy when its death-rate is compared with those of the former towns. Some of those affected appear to rot by inches, in spite of every available prescription. The physicians stand aghast. In some cases vaccination seems to have entirely lost its power, and men, women, and children, with vaccine scars on their arms as large as twenty-shilling pieces, have fallen victims to the pestilence. Hospitals have been hastily furnished, and every effort has been made in these towns to stay the progress of the disease, but thus far with but little effect. Whole families have died. In one instance, a father and four children died within twenty-four hours, and in a hotel at Los Angeles nine persons were buried within a week.

But the plague-spot of the State thus far has been the town of San Juan, in Monterey county, some one hundred miles from San Francisco. The town contains about a thousand persons. The alarming accounts of the mortality in San Francisco and Gilroy excited some apprehensions, and an effort was made to prevent the appearance of the epidemic in San Juan. A man came down from the grape-growing district of Sonoma county, and registered his name in the hotel. When questioned concerning the smallpox in the north, he acknowledged its fatal virulence, and said that, fearing he might catch it, he had taken the precaution to be vaccinated before leaving home. In twenty-four hours his arm swelled to the size of his body, and was covered with gangrenous sores. An examination by the physicians resulted in the discovery of the fact that the man had actually been inoculated with the most malignant type of the smallpox.

He died, a sickening mass of putrefaction, within forty-eight hours, and was buried at midnight. Steps were taken on the instant to prevent the spread of the disease. The dead man's blankets, underclothes, and outer garments were burned; but unfortunately some school children discovered the half-burned rags and caught the infection. In one week members of them died, and the epidemic obtained a firm footnold in San Juan. Out of a population of a thousand, four hundred were taken down with smallpox, and of these four hundred persons one hundred and sixty died.

This is a fearful rate of mortality, and I doubt whether the annals of this loathsome disease can surpass it. In some country towns, away from the reach of skilful doctors, and where the proper medicines are scarce, two-thirds of the cases prove fatal. Throughout the State the mortality has been unprecedented.

I have thought it my duty to give your readers this information, because of the disposition throughout California to keep the whole thing as quiet as possible. It is proper that people intending to come to California should be made acquainted with the facts, and I send them to you, earnestly hoping that you will place them before your readers. The truth has been too long concealed.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Three Men Killed and Seven Others Wounded by its Explosion.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 1.

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock a loud explosion suddenly alarmed the inhabitants of the quiet village of South Petersburg, in this county, and for a few moments the utmost consternation was depicted on every countenance. This soon gave place to the intensest feeling of horror, as the news spread from mouth to mouth that the shock which had been experienced throughout the village proceeded from a rock cutting along the track of Parks' Lebanon Springs Railroad, and resulted from the premature explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine, and that numbers of the workmen engaged upon the road had been killed and injured. The reality was bad enough, for three men had in an instant been hurled into eternity, while seven others were little better than mangled, quivering masses of humanity; but as it was known that thirty men were at work in the cutting, and as the terrible effect of glycerine was comprehended in a moment, the fears of the populace magnified the horrors of the accident tenfold, and rumors of even greater destruction of life prevailed until the sad reality was known. A shocking sight burst upon the view of those who, hastening to the relief of the unfortunate workmen were the first to arrive upon the scene. Those who had escaped fled in terror from the place—the cries of horror and alarm mingling with the shrieks of the wounded as they lay hopeless in an agony utterly beyond the power of pen to describe or the mind to realize. Three men—Ephraim R. Webster, the foreman of the work; John Connors and William Clayton—were blown into masses of almost unrecognizable humanity, while seven others, some of them with arms and legs wrenched from their bodies, lay in all directions—perhaps the most pitiable victims of the horrible calamity. The names of the wounded are John O'Neal, injured beyond all possibility of recovery; Bryan Higgins, Michael Maloney, Patrick Riley, James Connors, Henry Breen, and John Rush—two of the last named being very severely hurt.

The place at which the accident occurred lies upon the outskirts of the village. A rocky ledge, some two or three hundred feet long, was in process of excavation to reduce the grade of the road bed at that point. Mr. Webster was in charge of the the work, and for the purpose of facilitating the blasting used nitro-glycerine, an explosive agent some twenty times more powerful than gunpowder. He was in the habit of placing the cartridges containing the glycerine in the blasting holes drilled in the rock, and on this occasion seems to have acted with a carelessness which cost him his life. The cartridge consisted of a tin tube about an inch and a half in diameter and about three or four inches long. In this tube the glycerine was inserted, and in an inner tube a small quantity of powder, to which the fuse was attached, served as the means of exploding the fluid when placed in position in the rock. On Saturday night preparations had been made to discharge a blast. Mr. Webster had prepared a cartridge, but upon examination found that it was defective in some way. He picked up a small hammer that lay upon the ground near him and began to tap the cartridge gently upon one of the ends. In an instant it exploded. One of the men who were killed was standing in the immediate presence of Mr. Webster, holding in his hand a can of the glycerine. The can was exploded by the force of the explosion of the cartridge, and thus the calamity became general. Mr. Webster was blown into a hundred pieces almost, his head and trunk being much mangled, while his limbs were literally torn into shreds. Both Connors and Clayton were also mangled in a horrible manner, and it was with much difficulty that the several parts could be collected and identified. O'Neill, who was still alive this morning, was injured internally and cannot recover.

INSANE.

Aberration of a Famous French Preacher.

The Dominican Father Minjeard, a few years ago celebrated in France for his preaching, has become insane. The first symptoms of his malady, says a correspondent, were observable about a year ago, during a charity sermon in the church of St. Roch for the benefit of the Polish exiles, when the congregation were painfully struck by the extraordinary excitement of his manner. His advent sermons at the Madeleine some eight years ago attracted numerous crowds, and his first charity sermon produced 14,000f., exclusive of the rings and jewels which ladies tore off in a moment of enthusiasm and threw into the velvet bag of the collectors. He promised to equal, if not surpass, Lacordaire. Some short time since he retired from the Dominican Order, owing, it was said, to some misunderstanding with his Superior, and entered the ranks of the secular clergy. He is not more than thirty-six years old.

MEDICAL.

The First Woman Doctor in Russia.

The Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburg conferred, at its annual conference a week or two ago, the degree of M. D. upon Madame Kaschewarow, the first female candidate for this honor who had presented herself before them. When her name was mentioned by the dean it was received with an immense storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The ceremony of investing her with the insignia of her dignity being over, her fellow-students and new colleagues lifted her upon a chair and carried her, with triumphant shouts, through the hall. But at this moment Madame Lucca was espied among the audience, and such was the students' fickleness that the lady doctor had to yield her elevated seat to the popular singer. The *prima donna* not only remained in undisputed possession of the extemporized throne, but was carried upon it to her carriage, whilst the new doctor had to find what comfort she could in her diploma.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Rearrangement of the Departments—The $400,000 Endowment.

The Easton (Pa.) *Express* yesterday said:—

At the recent meeting of the trustees of Lafayette College the Department of Ancient Languages was divided. Dr. Coleman retains the Latin and Hebrew, and Adjunct Professor Youngman was promoted to the chair of the Greek Language and Literature. Mr James Moore, A. M., was elected Adjunct Professor of Mechanics and Natural History; Professor Hitchcock was made resident Professor of Geology, with the view of devoting more of his time to the enlargement of the Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets. Professor Walling, who was engaged only for a course of lectures, was also made resident Professor, and intends to give his whole time to the engineering department. He has organized the senior class as an engineering corps, to go through all the necessary operations for constructing a railroad from Easton to some selected terminus; both the field and office work, including drafting and calculation, being performed under his immediate direction. E. S. Moffat, M. E., a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, was elected Adjunct Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, and this department also put on a practical basis, embracing actual work in the laboratory, field, furnace, and rolling mills, accompanied by text book, study, and lectures. Large appropriations were made for this department, as well as for that of practical chemistry, which now includes not only the laboratory practices of general chemistry, both inorganic and organic, but an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analyses, reaching through two years.

All the departments of the Pardee Scientific Course were arranged so that both theory and practice shall be thoroughly taught; and with a view of securing the latest information as to the course of study, the method of teaching, and the apparatus necessary for the advanced studies of the course, President Cattell was directed to visit the most celebrated Polytechnic schools of Europe, and report to the Board what further improvements may be needed at Lafayette.

The additional endowment of two hundred thousand dollars' ($200,000) was reported to have been completed, and the Board were thus enabled to raise the salaries of the Professors, who now number twenty-one, thus providing amply for all the various departments of instruction, both in the Classical Course and in the Pardee Scientific Department.

SENATOR PRATT.

An Address on the Condition of the Nation.

The Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, the recently elected Senator from Indiana, made a modest and forcible address to the Legislature of that State the other day, in which, among other good things, he said:—

The country demands peace, order, and protection. In those communities where the Rebellion remains, fanned occasionally here and there into consuming flame, the disaffected must be made to submit absolutely to the law. Turbulence, disorder, and outrages upon life and property must be stopped at every hazard. Protection from the Government is the equivalent which the citizen receives, or should receive, for the taxes he pays and the military service he owes, and he is defrauded and the Government dishonored whenever it fails to render that protection to the humblest of its citizens. At home and abroad it is his right to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If there is any one thing to which both of the great parties committed and pledged themselves during the past year by their suffrages, as was to the retrenchment of expenses, the abolition of unnecessary offices, the strictest accountability of public officers, and efficiency and honesty in every branch of the public service. These pledges must be redeemed. While our people pay their burdensome taxes contentedly, when satisfied that they are honestly applied, they have set their faces like flint against a waste of the public revenue by their servants. They demand that all our resources from taxation be applied to the reduction of the public debt as rapidly as may be, and they demand that the expenses of the Government be reduced to the lowest practicable limit consistent with its efficient administration. They demand that all schemes of internal improvement and corporate enterprises, however plausible they may seem, which look to the Government for aid by way of subsidies, be postponed while this mountain of debt continues to cast its shadow over the nation. They demand that the offices be filled with competent, trustworty men, selected solely with reference to their fitness to best serve the interests of the Republic.

KU-KLUX HORRORS.

Cutting Off a Man's Ears—Frightful Mutilation.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 27th ultsays: On the night of the 14th inst. Susan Jones, seven years old, the daughter of a blacksmith, T. P. Jones, who resides near Bartlett's station, eight miles from Memphis, Tenn., on the Louisville road, disappeared. That night, also, Wash Henly, a colored man, employed by Mr. Jones, was also missing, and Mr. Jones discovered, likewise, that his money, $400 in gold and $45 in greenbacks, was gone.

According to the reports in the Memphis *Post*, the daughter and the colored man Henly were captured at Germantown the next day. It appears that the girl was not enamored of her chosen escort, but had indulged in a stage infatuation to abandon her parental roof and seek a home elsewhere. She accordingly made known her folly to Henly. She took her father's money, and at night Henly accompanied her from the parental roof at her request and under her pay, as she afterwards asserted. The daughter was discovered, as stated, in Germantown, with the money she had taken, and her father, who had gone to Memphis to put the detectives on the track, hastened to Germantown, and, in company with a friend, started for his home with his daughter, his money, and the colored man Henly. On the way some twenty-five fiends dressed as Ku-klux seized Henly. To adopt the language of the *Post*, the mild recital of the particulars of the awful deed they perpetrated will be more terrible than any anathemas we could frame from the severest words that the language affords.

They cut off Henly's ears and otherwise mutilated him in a shocking way. They tied a rope round his neck, suspended him a few inches from the ground, covered his body with turpentine and set it on fire. They allowed this to burn until the rope was severed—and life not being yet extinct, he started to run to a stream near, by when they fired upon him and pierced him with seven balls. They then ripped him open with their knives, slashed and gashed him all over, and left him lying unburied.

The Pittsburg Oil Trade.

The magnitude of the oil trade of Pittsburg is known to comparatively few persons. Many of our business men have but vague notions as to the extent and importance of the trade. We have forty-eight refineries, with a capacity to refine over eighty million gallons per year. The capital invested exceeds twenty million dollars. The total number of barrels refined and crude, shipped east in 1868 was 756,169; in 1867, 589,556 barrels; in 1866, 773,625; in 1865, 601,162; and in 1864, 545,781—making an aggregate of 3,257,293 barrels shipped for the period of five years.—*Pitsburg Chronicle.*

—Vermont celebrated her ninety-second birthday on Friday week.

—One million postage stamps are daily used in the United States.

—Salt Lake City contains a population of 46,000, of whom 38,000 are Mormons.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Troubles in our New Possessions—Internal Revenue Rulings—Tragedy in Iowa—Railroad Progress in the West.

Financial and Commercial

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Troubles at Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1.—The ship Duke of Edinburgh in proceeding to sea to-day collided with the steamer General McPherson. The steamer was seriously damaged, and the ship slightly. Lieutenant Rockafellow and Captain Kinsman, of the United States Army, and the captain of the steamer were injured.

The revenue steamer Wasanda, from Sitka, arrived at Victoria, January 29, *en route* for San Francisco for repairs, having struck a rock not laid down on the charts.

Serious Indian troubles have occurred at Sitka. The Indians disarmed a soldier and carried his gun off to their village. A guard was sent to recover the property, but the Indians defied the guard and hoisted a flag. General Davis prepared to bombard the place, when the chief surrendered. A few days afterwards a canoe full of Indians was seen leaving the harbor, contrary to orders. The sentries fired on the Indians, killing and wounding seven.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Post Office Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Postmaster-General Randall has made awards on the proposals submitted, under advertisement, to supply the department for the ensuing year. Letter balances, $4 for the large ones and 75 cents for the small size. From 1200 to 1500 may be required. Eighteen thousand reams of wrapping paper, 22 pounds to the ream, 15 cents per ream for large sized paper; 55 pounds to the ream, 45 cents per ream. One hundred thousand pounds of cotton twine, 33 cents per pound; 25,000 pounds coarse hemp twine, 20 cents per pound.

No Duty on Wheat—Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that wheat, the product of the United States, is not liable to duty on account of its transportation from one United States port to another through contiguous foreign water, owing to the wreck of the vessel. A fee of one-half storage for one month, under act thirty-five, revised warehouse regulations, does not apply where merchandise is withdrawn for exportation before putting it in store. Baggage must be duly entered, or, at the option of the collector, it may, on declaration, be examined by an inspector instead. If dutiable articles are found therein entry must be made thereof and duty paid. Under the first section of the act of June 27, 1864, all baggage of passengers from contiguous foreign territory is to be inspected by a regular inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry at which it shall arrive, and such officer is empowered to require the trunk, sack, or other envelope containing the baggage to be opened, or the key delivered to him, and refusal to comply with such requirements forfeits the trunk or other envelope and its contents.

It is doubtful whether the concealment of dutiable articles would carry with it more than the forfeiture of such articles. By the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866, dutiable articles concealed in baggage for the purpose of evading the duties are forfeited, but not the remaining articles of baggage. If a baggage entry is made, and if, upon examination, dutiable articles are found, not included in the entry, all such articles are forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they are found is liable to forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles. No allowance can be made for leakage, evaporation, or deterioration, etc. etc., of goods in bonded warehouse. Such merchandise may remain in warehouse if duty is paid thereon, and, if exported within three years, is entitled to a return of the duty. A drawback, however, is only allowed on the same quantity and proof of the article actually exported.

From New Mexico.

A despatch received to-day from Sante Fe, New Mexico, says that F. F. Chavez, is the unanimous nominee of the Republican Convention for Delegate to Congress. Chavez is now here contesting the seat occupied by Mr. Cleaver.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Disfranchised Ex-Rebels—The Bee-Cholera Prevalent.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—The bee cholera, lately so prevalent in Ohio, has made its appearance among the hives here. No remedy is known for this new malady among honey makers.

Mr. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives, telegraphed to Mr. Boutwell yesterday as to what effect his constitutional amendment would have on persons disfranchised on account of having participated in the Rebellion. Mr. Boutwell replied as follows:—"It will leave them as they are."

This, of course, will be a sad disappointment to the disfranchised in Tennessee, as the impression had become pretty general that the proposed amendment would certainly cover all the disfranchised whites, and as such would have been heartily welcomed. The bill authorizing the sale of those railroads which have failed to pay the interest on their debt to the State passed to the third reading in the House yesterday.

The Pardoning Power.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Governor Hays declines to interfere with the sentence of the court in the case of Lewis Davis, condemned to be hanged on February 4.

Markets by Telegraph.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Bank notes are quoted at 3½@4 per cent. discount. Sugars 8½@8¾c.

Arrived, barque Elba, from New York.

TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

Brutal Murder of a Wife by Her Husband.

CAICAGO, Feb. 2.—A terrible tragedy occurred in Merwin county, Iowa, on Saturday. A man named George Shaffer, who had twice deserted his wife, returned recently and ordered her to leave her father's house. He went there with a loaded revolver. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he knocked her down with a chair. He then knocked his wife down, and shot her in the head, killing her instantly.

He next fired three times at himself without effect. He also gashed his throat with a botcher's knife. He was found lying with his head on the bosom of his dead wife and one of their children in his arms. He declared his predetermination to kill his wife, even if he had to murder the whole family.

The bill transferring the capital of Nebraska to Omaha has become a law.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Editors' and Publishers' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—A preliminary meeting of the editors and publishers of the State was held this morning in one of the committee rooms of the House of Representatives, about fifty being present. Mr. Darlington, of the Doylestown *Intelligencer*, acted as temporary chairman, and R. S. Menamin of Philadelphia, as temporary secretary. After an interchange of opinion, a business committee, consisting of R. S. Menamin, F. H. Kinsloe, J. B. Bratton, J. B. Sansom, and C. D. Elliott, and a committee on permanent organization, comprising L. H. Davis of Pottstown, A. G. Henry, W. Hayes Grier, George Berguer, and A. H. Burch, were appointed. Adjournment was ordered until 2 P. M.

FROM MISSOURI.

Railroad Connections—Mercantile Enterprises.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Committees from the Pacific, Iron Mountain, and North Missouri Railroads met yesterday to take action on the subject of connecting the roads with the East St. Louis Elevator. Resolutions favoring immediate connections were adopted, and committees were appointed to carry out the object. The Terre Haute Railroad will also take steps to obtain similar connection. The merchants of St. Louis estimate that they will save 400 per cent. per annum by having an agent at New York to look after their freight interests. They already begin to give evidence of strong opposition to the St. Louis Transfer Company.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 2—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 75¼. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 26½; Illinois, 93½; Great Western Railroad, 44½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; Orleans middling, 11¾@12d. Sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Corn is quoted at 34s. for old and 33s. for new. Refined Petroleum, 2s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 2—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account; United States 5-20s, 76. Railways firm; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 40¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—P. M.—Lard and Pork firm; Spirits of Petroleum, 8¾.

LONDON, Feb. 2—P. M.—Sperm Oil, £95. Cotton at Havre is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer and higher. California Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d.; red Western, 9s. Flour, 26s. Peas, 44s.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maguire Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Devereaux, charged with the murder of Patrick F. Maguire, on the 13th of February last, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

This Court will resume business at the second period of this term.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—The prison calendar was taken up to-day.

Anthony Shinn, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon S. S. Hall. It appeared that Hall took out a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner's sister, and proceeded to her house to execute it. The boy objected to having his sister taken away, and offered resistance, threatening to break Hall's head with various articles of kitchen furniture; but Hall took the precaution to strike him on the head with a billy, which quieted him. This did not exactly meet the Judge's idea of propriety, for a very slight blow with a billy has been known to cause death, and he plainly told Hall that he should be very careful in the use of such a weapon.

Ephraim Kendall pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $1·10, which he stole from a store in the absence of the owner.

Frederick Worth, a bloated German, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $557. He stole it from his brother's widow, who had saved it and put it under her bed to preserve it for her three little children; but when he got it he went to New York and was spending it freely for beer and cheese. He had no word of excuse to give the Judge, and the prosecutrix desired that a very light sentence should be imposed, for she still had regard for him as the brother of her deceased husband; but his Honor had very little pity to give a man who would thus deliberately rob a widow and her three helpless orphans, and consequently sentenced him to the County Prison for two years.

John Robinson, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch belonging to John Myers, white. The latter, per agreement, met Robinson and another darkey at Sixth and South streets to sell them a watch, but they being impecunious, Robinson snatched the watch and ran off with it.

Robert H. Reynolds confessed that he went to board with a lady, and on the eighth day took his departure, and also a cloak belonging to her.

John McCormick pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a tub and tin boiler. In the hope of being sent to the County Prison he told the Judge he was nineteen years old, but his appearance indicated no more than thirteen years, and, therefore, his Honor sent him to the House of Refuge.

Catharine Milate, a young but dissipated girl, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing clothing from an old lady who had taken her in from the street, and was giving her shelter and food.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.—The city list is yet before the Court.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hart.—Wernwag & Co. vs. James Eccles. An action to recover commissions overpaid. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $141 99.

Elizabeth Speakman vs. Wm. A. Maupay. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $808·12.

Clayton B. Rogers vs. Coulston & Scott. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $172 62.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Harsin vs. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries done to plaintiff's carriage by a collision with one of defendant's cars. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $58 60.

J. L. Fulton vs. Jacob Peters. An action on a cook account. Verdict for plaintiff, $732·87.

Hunsworth Shaylor vs Abraham P. Dotten. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $195 83.

Brown & Buxbey vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of covenant on the part of the defendant in refusing to give up the possession of premises on the expiration of his lease. The defense alleged that possession was given to the person whom the plaintiffs had authorized to take it, and who was to be the next tenant. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Morley vs. Herizler & Daily. An action to recover rent in arrears and possession of goods. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $11·06 rent, and value of goods $100.

Thomas Waddington vs. Charles Leach. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

There is no material change to record in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@10 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 100¾, an advance of ¾; and old do. at 97¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 124½, no change; Reading at 48¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¾@57¾, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 43¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 26½, no change; 68¾ was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40½ for Elmira preferred; and 34 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 68½, no change, and Hestonville at 11¾, an advance of ¼. 46 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; and 46 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123½ and Mechanics' at 31½, no change. 157 was bid for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 109½ for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; and 73½ for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½, a decline of ¼. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$900 Pa 6s, 2 aer	105	100 sh Read R	s10. 48⅛
$200 City 6s, New	100⅝	50 do	48⅜
$1000 do	97	100 do	48 ⅛10
$1000 do	Old. 97⅝	100 do	b30. 48⅜
$500 do. New	100⅝	500 do	48⅜
$1000 Phila'g 6s	75⅝	100 do	48 1-16
$300 do	rep. 68⅝	50 sh Penna R	57⅝
$3000 Pa 5s	92⅝	20 do	57⅝
$7000 do	92⅝	100 do	57⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '88	98	2 do	57⅝
$200 Cam Gen 6s	84⅝	60 do	c. 57⅝
5 sh Far & Mec B	121	100 sh Phil & E	26⅝
14 sh C & Am	134⅝	13 sh Leh N Nav	31⅝
4 sh Mech Bk	31⅛	5 sh Mor Cl Pf	70⅝
15 sh Lit Sch R	49⅝	1 sh 10th & 11th	68¼
100 sh Oil Cr & A R	3 88⅝	150 sh Hestonville	s30 11⅝
100 do	88⅝	100 do	s5wn. 11⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112 @112¼; do. 1862, 112¼@113; do., 1864, 109¼@ 109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. 1865, new, 108¼@ 108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1868, 108¼ @108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@108¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135¾; Silver, 131@132½

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—The city list is yet before the Court.

United States 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅜@113; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 107¼ @108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 110¾@ 110¾; July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¾@ 108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@102. Gold, 135¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	162¾	West. Union Tel	38⅛
N. Y. and E. R	38	Cleve. & Toledo R.	101½
Ph. and Rea. R	93¼	Toledo & Wabash	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R	65½
Cle. and Pitt R	92¾	Adams Express	67½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅝	Wells, Fargo	30¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91½	United States	57
Chi. and R. I. R	130½	Tennessee 6s, New	67½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	120¼	Gold	135⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	119¼	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.—The demand for Cloverseed continues active, and further sales of 400 bushels at $8@9·50 for common old and prime new. Timothy is worth $3 75@4. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 63@2·65.

There is no activity in the Flour market, the demand being confined to the wants of the home trade. Sales of 100 barrels superfine at $5·25; extras at $6@6·20; 300 barrels Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $8·25@8·75; Ohio do. do. at $8 25@9 75; and fancy lots at $10 50@12 50. There is not much Rye Flour here, and it sells at $7@7·50. The demand for Corn Meal has increased, and 2500 barrels Brandywine sold at $4 50.

The demand for Wheat is limited, and prices are drooping. Small sales of red at $1·60@1·75, and amber at $1·90. Rye is rather lower. Small sales of Western at $1·58@1·60. Corn is scarce, but the offerings have fallen off. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 85@88c. Oats are steady 72@75c. for Western.

Whisky is dull at 98c.@$1. There is a large amount of the contraband article offering.

—There is an unusually small number of handsome men in the new House of Commons.

—A workman at the London docks sucked brandy from a cask through a pipe until he died.

—The new gold field in South Africa is said to cover an area of about two thousand square miles.

—The Chinese Embassy occupy the apartments in Paris left vacant by Patti, and pay $1600 a month for them.

—A Dublin letter-writer heard a newsboy crying "*Evening Freeman!* glorious news from Tipperary! another landlord shot!"

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....32 | 11 A. M.....39 | 2 P. M.....40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Obl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Odal, Danning, 79 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Stephen G. Morris, Seaman, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to captain.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 1—Brig S. Strout, from Philad

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"O Carry Me Back."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a bump, or, to speak more respectfully, "an organ," in the craniological schems, which, when it is particularly protuberant, makes traveller and exile homesick. Black folk, whether beasts or not, have brains exactly like light-colored beings, and however thick the African skull may be, the "organs" which it encases are quite as lively as if the cheeks below them were of the purest white and the most brilliant carmine. In the palmy days of the patriarchs, the most potent threat which could be employed to keep a Virginian or a Maryland chattel docile, was to sell him to go further South; and we know very well that too often, under pecuniary pressure, this method of raising ready money was resorted to. It is not strange, considering this, and moreover that Texas is a State founded by emigrants, that we find there a great many freedmen who were born in Tennessee, Kentucky, or upon the Eastern seaboard—or rather we should have found them there a little while ago—for now it appears that "they are returning to the States from which they were originally brought by the slave dealers." Being at liberty to do so, they are carrying themselves back to the places of their nativity. Texas, all considerations of feeling apart, is not just the State in which a black man would desire to live. The Caucasians of those parts do not govern their passions with absolute away; they find it difficult to forego their accustomed luxury of shooting, flogging, and hanging "niggers," and a stampede of those who are exposed to these bland attentions seems to us to be the most natural thing in the world. An immediate consequence is that "labor is scarce," and in some parts of the State "planters cannot get help to carry on their farms." It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine by any general rule whether the blacks in leaving Texas are acting wisely or not; but we can readily understand that in certain localities the negro is not safe from extreme violence any more than he is sure of fair wages and the prompt payment even of the low wages agreed upon. Finding himself thus situated, the sooner he leaves for more propitious parts the better: and now that he *can* leave, we may be sure that he will, unless he is persuaded to remain by good treatment and equitable compensation for his labor. If the planters of Texas can afford to ignore the emancipation altogether, and drive away the labor which alone can make their land of the least value, they must be a good deal richer than we usually supposed them to be.

These statements in regard to the emigration from Texas remind us of the chronic fear in some Northern States of a disproportionate incursion of blacks. Certain of our neighbors have always assumed that emancipation would be followed by the general flight of the freedmen to the North; and various measures have been suggested, and in some cases actually taken, to keep the colored people where, it is asserted, "they belong." The inhabitive instinct of the black has not been taken into the account at all. His preference for a warmer climate than ours the croakers have been altogether too nervous to consider. Assuming that he would prefer wood-sawing at low wages to the cultivation of cotton and tobacco for wages considerably higher, and arguing that the demand for wood-sawyers and bootblacks is limited, the uncomfortable conclusion has been reached that we shall have an immense mass of black paupers to support in idleness. Now, considering that the freedman, if he is equitably treated there, can have no motive whatever for leaving his old home, it is curious that those who profess the most profound abhorrence of the race, and the greatest fear lest it should overrun the Northern States, are perpetually finding fault with every project for rendering the negro contented, busy, and prosperous at the South, "where he belongs," where his labor is in demand, and where he can add more than in any other section to the general production of the country. If these wretched victims of negrophobia have no consciences to be awakened; if there is no fleshly spot in their obdurate hearts; if nothing but self-interest can keep them mindful at least of the forms and shows of humanity, then we appeal to their selfishness, their prejudice, and their hatred, and we ask their coöperation, however base may be their motives, in making the Southern States such an abiding-place that the negro will not care to leave it. We think especially that the members of the Democratic party have earned (no matter how) the right to advise their "Southern brethren," and to exhort them to keep their freedmen at home by rendering that home pleasant and desirable. No statute forbidding the passage of the black from one State to another is possible. He must be left to the motives and the influences which always govern human nature. He must be free to select his own domicile, and, while he lawfully demeans himself, he must have the full protection of the law. Only when all other things are thus rendered equal will he be truly at liberty to follow his own natural tastes and impulses. It is, we think, in the power of the Democratic party to give to its quondam allies the best possible advice, and to remind them that the agricultural prosperity of the South is a matter altogether out of the question, and something not to be reasonably anticipated, if those who are most familiar with Southern labor are to be driven by bad treatment from the plantations to work under great difficulties at the West or to crowd into the already over-crowded cities. A plain resolution embodying this idea would really sweeten all the other doings of the Democratic Convention, and its entertainment by such a body, in our opinion, is demanded by common prudence and by common sense. Republicans will not be listened to; will the Democrats speak?

General Grant and Political Parties.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Grant is coming to this city this week to enjoy the last play-spell he is likely to get for some years. Next week he will be officially informed that he is President-elect, and then his troubles will begin. His first duty will be to select his Cabinet; and it seems to be pretty generally understood that he regards this as a matter of more immediate concern to himself than to anybody else—one upon which, therefore, volunteer advice is not desired.

Meantime we hear from Washington that the feeling among the leading Republicans is becoming one of intense and painful anxiety. Their advice has not been asked; they have not been informed of the General's intentions; they haven't the slightest idea what course he intends to pursue; and the political future seems to them, as a matter of course, wrapped in impenetrable gloom. The main point of anxiety and of doubt is whether the General intends to take and follow the advice of the party, in his official action, or to "set up for himself"—follow the dictates of his own judgment and act upon his own sense of justice and sound policy. All experience, it is urged, shows that the former is the only safe way—the only way in which his administration can be made a success, and that the latter will lead inevitably to the fate of John Tyler and Andy Johnson. Members of Congress, in both houses, wearied with watching and waiting to be "sent for," do not hesitate to proclaim, more or less openly, that if General Grant does not consult the Republican party and conform to its expressed desires, he must not count on their support, and naturally enough they predict for him a speedy discomfiture.

In all this there is something of good sense, something of natural impatience, and a good deal of narrow-minded and ignorant selfishness. Grant knows that he has been elected mainly by the Republican party, and that the political sentiments and principles of that party are those which in the main control the country. It is not at all likely, therefore, that he will either ignore the principles or the interests of the party. The Government of this country is a party government, one in which the wishes and views of the dominant party must control. No President, therefore, can hope for success in carrying on its administration in disregard of these views and wishes; and General Grant is the last man likely to make the attempt. He is not a man of overweening personal ambition, or of undue confidence in his own ability. It is a marked feature of his life that he has always shunned power rather than sought it, and that a desire to promote the public welfare has been the only motive which has ever governed his public action.

But, on the other hand, he is not a man likely to take his opinions ready made from others, or to regard anybody's ideas of policy and duty as paramount to his own. He will think for himself and judge for himself on all matters relating to his own official action. And, although he was nominated and elected by a political party, no President for many years has been more free from the rigid responsibility to the *rule* of party than he. He was never identified in any active way with the party which elected him, and gave only a general assent to its leading principles, and declared his general sympathy with its views and purposes, when it offered him its nomination.

And with that general declaration the whole party was satisfied. It asked nothing more at his hands. It was neither expected nor desired that he should so far identify himself with any section of the party, or with any class of its leaders, as to hamper the independence of his official action. He has the confidence of the great body of the people, without regard to parties, and will command their support in all acts that relate to the public good and involve the restoration of peace and harmony to the whole country.

The reconstruction policy of Congress has not only come to be the law of the land, but it has come to be the settled policy of the nation. We hear no more from any quarter of overthrowing it. The Democrats have ceased to revile it in their speeches and conventions. Even the Southern newspapers most bitterly opposed to it at the outset have ceased to denounce it or to expect its reversal. It is felt universally that, whether it is or is not the *best* policy that could have been adopted, it has come to be the *only* policy from which settled peace and harmony can be expected. No one doubts, therefore, that General Grant will administer the Government in conformity with its spirit and its language, and that the reorganization of society, political and civil, in the Southern States must proceed on the basis of its principles and its provisions.

But in the selection of the specific agencies and measures by which this result shall be sought, General Grant may very wisely be left to the exercise of his own discretion. Indeed, his relations to the people of the whole country, as well as to the party which elected him, give him the right to claim this at their hands. He will, without doubt, consult the opinions of the men whose abilities, character, and position make their opinions of value on all matters of public concern; but he has a perfect right to claim exemption from that volunteer dictation on all matters, great and small, and especially on all appointments to office, which party leaders have come to consider it their right to exercise over all incumbents of the Executive chair.

The Cabinet Makers and the Cabinets Made for General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A remarkable event took place in Washington the other day. It was sent abroad forthwith on the wings of the lightning to the four winds of heaven as a matter of startling import to all mankind. It was not an earthquake, burying the two houses of Congress in the ruins of the Capitol; nor a mighty whirlwind, catching up Andy Johnson from the garden of the White House and bearing him up into the skies like the prophet Elijah; nor was it a bill from the Hon. John Morrissey to suppress the gamblers of Wall street; nor the mysterious murder of some belated darkey by the Ku-Klux Klan; but it was something of greater moment than an earthquake, a whirlwind, a bill from Morrissey, or the midnight murder of another obnoxious nigger. It was the voluntary and unexpected visit of General Grant to the House of Representatives, and a confidential conversation there in a corner between him and the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa. Why this visit? Unquestionably it was on some important matter of business. Why this private conference with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa? What else could it be for than to announce to said Wilson that he has been chosen by the President elect for a place in his Cabinet?

The circumstantial evidence in the case is conclusive. Wilson is on the Cabinet slate of Grant. So be it. This makes one. We want six more to fill up the new ministry. Where are we to get them? We are compelled to turn to General Grant's volunteer Cabinet makers, and to some of the numerous Cabinets they have nominated, for the information of our readers and General Grant himself. The latest Cabinet from Paris, of the mixed national, State, and corporation firm of Stanton, Dana, Conkling, Hoffman, and Sweeny, is thus made up:—

For Secretary of State—Edwin M. Stanton, D. C.
Treasury—C. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.
War—John A. Rawlins, of Grant's staff.
Navy—John A. Griswold, of New York.
Interior—J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Post Office—J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Attorney General—James F. Wilson, of Iowa.

Dana says "this is a very good list, and the name at the head is especially satisfactory"—an opinion which is natural enough from Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War. Dana informs us, furthermore, that if Greeley and the chief of the Washburners are omitted in this make up, it is because the one is to flourish in a new white coat at the Palace of St. James, while the other is to be detailed to study the mysteries of Paris. But the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes another disposition of these two characters in the following cast:—

State—Edwin M. Stanton, D. C.
Treasury—David A. Wells, of New York.
Interior—E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.
Navy—Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio.
War—J. M. Schofield, United States Army.
Post Office—Horace Greeley, of New York.
Attorney-General—Edwards Pierrepont, of New York.

This schedule, with three members from New York, is clearly out of the question, unless something extra may be considered as due to this State in honor of Seymour and the Tammany Convention. And yet New York has other Cabinet candidates, with better chances, perhaps, than either of the three aforesaid, to say nothing of Morgan. There is A. T. Stewart, at whose house General Grant has taken breakfast; there is Marshall O. Roberts, at whose house a special ten thousand dollar festival was given in honor of Grant, including the Appomattox apple tree; there is the present Attorney-General Evarts (the defender of Andy Johnson), at whose dinner, given him by the New York lawyers, General Grant was the lion of the evening; and then there is Hamilton Fish, whose guest, it is given out, General Grant this week will be for three days and three nights. If New York is to furnish the whole of the new Cabinet, here are the men; but if she is to have only one member, his name will probably be discovered after General Grant's three days with Mr. Fish. But, here is another of the Cabinets volunteered for the new administration:—

For Secretary of State—John Lothrop Motley or Charles F. Adams of Massachusetts.
Treasury—W. P. Fessenden, Maine.
War—W. T. Sherman, Missouri.
Navy—Admiral Porter, D. C.
Interior—Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio.
Postmaster-General—A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—J. F. Wilson, Iowa.

Then there are other available in Massachusetts, such as Wilson, Banks, and Butler, and then from the forty or fifty outgoing members of Congress there are some not mentioned by the Cabinet makers who are at the service of Grant. All taken together, there is a list of expectants and probabilities of one, two, or three hundred, from which the General may pick and choose. Having chosen one, however, he only wants half a dozen to fill up his Cabinet, so that the difficulty of satisfying Bill without offending Tom, Dick, and Harry, is apparent. When Lincoln first came in he had a comparatively easy task. He saw at once that the men for his Cabinet were his competitors for the Presidency in the Chicago Convention—Seward, Chase, Cameron, and Bates, for instance—and he acted accordingly. But Grant, without a competitor at Chicago, has no such guide-book. It is thought, however, that he must do something for "Old Ben Wade," as a competitor of Colfax, and that the President elect would have, in the same view, to provide for Fenton, if the New York Legislature had not kindly relieved him of this difficulty, together with Morgan.

As for Stanton, it is possible that Raymond's cock-and-bull story relating to Banks and Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, as a flank movement against Stanton, from the Johnson, Seward, Weed, and Raymond clique, may bring the ex-Secretary of War into the foreground. At all events, it is quite likely that General Grant has not derived much information from these late Vicksburg disclosures. We think it likely, too, that General Grant will choose a new Cabinet out and out, without a single stick of timber from Johnson, excepting, perhaps, Schofield as Secretary of War. But if Schofield, they say, cannot continue to be a Cabinet officer without giving up his position in the army, he will give up the Cabinet.

Doubtless with or before the inauguration of President Grant all the members of the present Cabinet, from Seward to Evarts, will deliver up to him their respective departments, although, under the Tenure-of-Office law, he may retain them for a month in their places, but no longer, without submitting their names or the name of any he may choose to continue to the Senate. We presume, however, that President Grant, on the 4th or 5th of March, will submit to the Senate a new Cabinet in full (excepting perhaps Schofield), and that it will be at once confirmed. Mr. E. B. Washburne, it is understood, does not wish to undertake any Cabinet drudgery in any department. His health will not permit it. But he does like the climate of France and the cooks of Paris. Accordingly he is studying French in the evening with a master and during the day without a master, and is getting on very well. Admiral Porter, rumor says, on his expectations of the Navy Department, has invested fifty thousand dollars of his prize money in a house in Washington, and we must stick a pin here to mark another probability. But there is a margin yet remaining to General Grant of four weeks and three days to look about him. We expect him here in a day or two—say Thursday, at the furthest—and when he shall have had a consultation with Mr. Fish, a talk with Fenton, a look into Wall street, a visit to the French Opera of the Erie Railroad, and a drive or two to the High Bridge, we shall, perhaps, learn that Greeley has been singled out for special annexation commissioner to Hayti, and Dana as Governor of Alaska, where he can keep cool all the year round.

Universal Negro Suffrage.

From the N. Y. World.

The following resolution passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, and there is no reason to doubt that it will also pass the Senate, and the amendment it proposes be submitted to the States for their ratification or rejection:—

Be it resolved, etc., two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said Constitution, namely:—

Article —— Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds. Yeas, 150; nays, 42.

The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative.

This amendment may be triumphantly carried through Congress, but there are good grounds for believing that it may be defeated in at least ten of the States; and ten refusals to ratify will suffice to kill it. Mr. Boutwell, one of the foremost advocates of negro suffrage, preferred the passage of a simple act of Congress forbidding the exclusion of negroes, assigning as his reason for this preference the improbability that a constitutional amendment would be ratified by the requisite number of States. There are some Republican States, like Ohio, which have recently voted down negro suffrage, and their Legislatures would hesitate to ratify this amendment at the risk of their party losing the States in the next elections. All the Democratic Legislatures will reject it, of course. Mr. Boutwell estimates that about nine-tenths of the Republican party desire negro suffrage, and that the other one-tenth is opposed to it; but we incline to think that a much larger proportion of that party would disapprove, if they could act on the question itself without any bias. Multitudes of Republicans give it a sort of support, less from a feeling of right than a constrained sense of consistency. Their sectional passions and their party hostility to President Johnson caused them to abet the attempt to force negro suffrage upon the South, and they now hesitate to stultify themselves by opposition to making it universal.

Those Republicans who have their doubts whether negro suffrage is a very good thing after all, or whether, if it be expedient in some localities, it is equally adapted to all, should be content to look on and see the experiment tried under existing laws, without barring the door against a retreat, if experience should demonstrate that its effects are not salutary. If the experiment should prove to work well in the large number of States in which negroes now vote, the opposition would gradually dwindle, and there would be less and less disposition to disturb what has been done. If negro suffrage is a good thing, time will work steadily in favor of it, and its beneficial results will be as solid a security for its permanence as a change in the organic law. But if the experiment should prove mischievous or disastrous, it ought to be reversed; and a constitutional amendment should not hedge up the way of retreat from an unfortunate measure. This view is so consonant to prudence and good sense, that we do not see how any candid Republican can resist it. The Southern negroes exercised the ballot for the first time about six months ago. Considering how confessedly unprepared they were to act with intelligence, and how their votes were controlled by the Freedman's Bureau, and may hereafter be controlled by their old masters, or by upstart demagogues of their own race, it surely cannot be maintained by any honest man that the experiment has gone far enough to test the capacity of the negroes for wise participation in public affairs. If the Constitution is left as it is, the suffrage can be withdrawn from the negroes, or restricted by qualifications, in States where experience does not sanction it; and be left undisturbed in those States where its results may prove satisfactory. The fact that its advocates are in such premature haste to make it a rigid, universal, irrepealable rule, shows that they have no great confidence in its beneficial operation. For if they had, they would see that the opposition to it would grow constantly weaker with the progress of the experiment.

The reasons for doubting the wisdom of this great innovation are not found alone in the fact that the negroes have been so recently let loose from a degrading, brutalizing thraldom, but chiefly in the fact that voting by colored races has never worked anything but mischief wherever it has been tried on a large scale. Where the population has but a thin sprinkling of negroes, as in some of our Northern States, their admission to the ballot-box has no perceptible effect; and, except in shocking a national repugnance, it does neither good nor harm. But the case is very different where the voting colored population is large, as in the South American republics. Those feeble, rickety, and chaotic republics, which tried to emulate our example, but deviated from it in bestowing the suffrage indiscriminately upon all races and colors, furnish a signal warning against such an amendment to the Constitution as is proposed. They demonstrate to all mankind that universal suffrage is no panacea for political evils. The worst governed and most anarchical countries in the world, except negro San Domingo, have been for a half a century the Spanish-American republics on this continent, which have never made any distinction of race or color in the qualifications of voters. So many experiments, for so long a period, and all having the same uniform, calamitous result, may be triumphantly offset against the fanatical expectations of those who are trying to make the South American practice a part of our organic law.

If it be said that negroes vote in Jamaica, and that anarchy has not generally prevailed in that island, the reply is at hand. Negro voting in Jamaica is a mere form without substance. The colonial government of that island is under strict imperial control. The Governor, who has a negative upon all laws, is appointed by the Crown; and even the laws which he approves are subject to be annulled by Parliament. The colonial legislature of Jamaica possesses no real power, nor even any privilege beyond an over-dressed right of petition. When it passes an act, it merely makes known what it desires, and it depends upon the Governor to say whether the desire shall be granted; for it must be borne in mind that his negative is not a qualified one, like that of our President and State Governors, which can be overruled by a repassage of the bill, but an absolute and final veto. Negro suffrage does no harm in Jamaica, because all suffrage in that island is a shadow and a mockery.

Colored suffrage, so far as we may judge of its consequences by the experiments in other countries, tends to anarchy and misgovernment, as in Mexico and the South American republics; or, if these evils are avoided, it must be by putting upon it the curb of superior restraint, as in the British colonies. Such a constitutional amendment as is now proposed is the most powerful and insidious instrument that could be employed in taking political power away from the people and centralizing it in the Federal Government. To avoid South American anarchy we shall take refuge in overruling imperial control. It being impossible to reverse negro suffrage after it is fixed in the Federal Constitution, an attempt will be made to counteract its mischiefs by rendering suffrage itself a nullity, and putting a Federal negative upon State laws. No step is so easy and immediate as from a degraded local suffrage to central control. We have an argument on this subject which is peculiarly fitted to convince Republicans (if their minds are not steeled against all reasoning), because it rests upon their own action in this State. In the case to which we allude we have always disputed their premises; but a difference of opinion as to the facts cannot release them from the consequences of their own principles. Why have they nullified the right of suffrage in the local government of this city by transferring the seat of authority to Albany? The pretext is, that the suffrage here is so degraded that to trust it with the government of the city is inconsistent with order and economy. Whether the *fact* is true or not, the *argument* is one whose soundness it becomes no Republican to question. The principle is, that, when people become incapable of governing themselves, they must be governed by others. Now, we would ask Republicans to tell us, in all candor, if they think the ignorant Southern negroes a more promising body of constituents than the white citizens of the city of New York? When universal negro suffrage has been fully tried, and found to degrade the suffrage in all States where the negro population is large, the consolidationists will be furnished with the strongest argument ever put into their hands. It will be precisely the same argument which is deemed so conclusive in Republican estimation for depriving this city of self-government, and subjecting it to the control of the State Legislature. The degradation of the suffrage which is falsely imputed to this city will be too real an evil in the negro States, and as the privilege of voting cannot be withdrawn, the most natural remedy for the evil will be the absorption of all governmental power into the vortex of the Federal Government.

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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has been removed to

No. 120 South THIRD Street,

At which place the Company's business will hereafter be transacted, freight engagements made, and passage tickets sold.

Freights received and bills of lading signed at QUEEN Street Wharf.

W. L. JAMES,
General agent,
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D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Payment of a Certain Fund to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Treasurer be directed and authorized to pay over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the net amount of twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four ($21,234) dollars and twenty (20) cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the copper roof of the Almshouse, now remaining to the credit of the City in the City Treasury.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize M. Baird & Co. to lay a Certain Railroad Track.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That M. Baird & Co. be and they are hereby authorized to lay a railroad track across Buttonwood street west of Broad street, to connect their Locomotive Works erected on each side of said Buttonwood street, on the west side of Broad street: Provided that the work shall be done under the supervision of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and that it shall be done without expense to the City, and provided that the said firm first pay to the City Treasurer twenty-five dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the laying of a Gas Main on West Delancey Place.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission is hereby granted to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to lay a main on West Delancey place, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets and Spruce and Pine streets.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

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LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A slight fire occurred about 8 o'clock last night at James Innis' stable, in Thomas street, Frankford.

—Ellen Leggett, aged 70 years, residing in St. John street, was severely injured yesterday by falling down stairs.

—Daniel Hoffeller, charged with the larceny of goods from the store of Theo. Neil & Co., has been fully committed by Alderman Kerr.

—Michael Lang, aged 21 years, had his left leg badly injured yesterday by jumping from a carriage which was in motion. The sufferer was removed to the Hospital.

—William Dobbins, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Hospital suffering from a severe wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a man at Seventh and Baker streets.

—Frank Dumoulin had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill Mr. George Riebie, on Christmas eve. Complainant testified that he was assaulted by defendant and others on the street, without provocation, and struck by several parties, one of the blows rendering him insensible. The accused was held for trial.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Athenæum of Philadelphia, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Edward E. Law, Richard R. Montgomery, Arthur G. Coffin, P. Pemberton Morris, Charles H. Hutchinson, William G. Thomas, Dr. Charles Willing, S. Weir Lewis, F. Mortimer Lewis, Richard L. Ashhurst, William H. Drayton, Nathaniel Burt, T. R. Woodhouse, William G. Porter, Robert S. Sturgis.

—Frederick Work was yesterday before Alderman Kerr, charged with having robbed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna M. Work, of a pocket-book containing $615. The book was cut from a bed in the house of Mrs. Work, in New Market street, last week. The accused was arrested in New York by Detective James Irwin, of that city. The stolen pocket-book, with $568 in money in it, was found on his person. The prisoner was brought to this city and turned over to High Constable Clark. He was committed for trial.

—Mayor Fox yesterday announced the following police appointments:—John Stack, Peter Onier, and Henry Welsh, Third district; Hugh McGinley, First; Joseph Logue and S. Ewell, Second; William Bohan, Seventeenth; John Cahill, Harbor; and Peter Easterday turnkey at the Seventeenth District Station House; William Harley, Fifth district; John Kensel and James F. Young, Sixth; John Hartman and Harrison Donnelly, Seventh; George McCalgan and Hugh Goodfellow, Tenth; and George Smith, roundsman.

—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, held yesterday, the House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, January 30, 1869, at 3911; same time last year, 3713: increase, 198. Admitted within the last two weeks, 259; births, 11; deaths, 28; discharged, 136; eloped, 41. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 259; meals, 743. Total number of males in the house, 2971; females, 1820. Total number of males and females in the insane department, less assistants, 673. The Steward reported that there were 377 men in the institution capable of performing labor, 639 of whom are at present employed.

—A committee appointed by the Board of Presidents of the City Passenger Railways, to co-operate with the Fire Department in making some arrangement by which, during a fire, the interruption of travel on the passenger railways could be obviated, have had an interview with the Chief and a number of engineers of the various companies, who were of opinion that if each company was furnished with a "goose-neck" the placing of engines on railway tracks could be avoided. In order that this desirable object may be reached, the mutual co-operation of all the fire companies must be obtained. The committee, on receiving from the various organizations their approval of this plan, will ask an appropriation of the Board of Presidents for the purpose of furnishing each company with the necessary apparatus for carrying the object into effect.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—The strike of the sailors in New York still continues.

—The United States steamer Resaca was at Mazatlan on January 20.

—The meeting of the Southern News Association has been postponed to the 17th inst.

—J. M. Evans, a butcher, at Stapleton, Staten Island, committed suicide by hanging, on Sunday night.

—The distillery of Haulon, Newman & Co., in New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $120,000.

—The jewelry store of Archibald Caher, at Davenport, Iowa, was robbed of $18,000 worth of jewelry on Sunday night.

—Four Wall street operators were yesterday arrested and held for examination on a charge of defrauding the Union Pacific Railroad out of $124,000 of first mortgage bonds.

—The jury in the mysterious Rogers murder returned a verdict yesterday that the deceased came to his death at the hands of parties unknown, and that a considerable portion of the evidence was deliberate perjury. The suspected persons under arrest were retained in custody.

Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A letter from San Domingo, Jan. 20, says:—Edward Hartmont and Henry Graham Lawson are here, negotiating a government loan. Lawson is a son of a member of the English Parliament. The party is accompanied by engineers, chemists, photographers, and assistants, prepared to make an accurate report of the available resources of the republic. They bring letters from Lord Stanley, and evidently mean business. Lawson has gone with a scientific corps to Alta Vela, where an American company is now removing guano, paying this Government a royalty of $2·50 per ton. He will afterwards visit the salt hills of Neybo and the oil wells at Azua.

There is also a French party in the field, headed by M. Saulos Mulhado, Administrator of the Lyons Railway. It is understood that the proposition of these parties will not interfere with the plan of the New York steam kings to establish at Samana the steam mail and trading centre of the West India Islands. That portion of President Jounson's message in which he treats of the annexation of San Domingo to the United States has been received here with the liveliest satisfaction. It is regarded here by all parties as the only peaceful solution possible of the existing difficulties.

Special instructions have been sent to Fabens, the Dominican Envoy, to press the matter at Washington. The annexation of San Domingo will give another California to the United States. Except some occasional guerilla raids on the border, the country is perfectly calm. Trade is reviving, and the crops, particularly tobacco, are unusually fine this year. Francisco Antonio Gomez, the newly elected Vice President, is of the American school in politics, and is a man universally respected for his firm and patriotic character.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Athens, dated yesterday, announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposed Paris Conference. The question was brought to a final vote and four Ministers, including Bulgaris, President of the Ministry, voted against it.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that it is asserted that Mr. Morris, instructed by Mr. Seward, has offered to the Sublime Porte mediation in the quarrel between Turkey and Greece.

MADRID, Feb 1.—It is understood that the first business of the Constituent Cortes will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen. A deputation composed of citizens in favor of a republic and freedom of religious worship waited upon the Ministry yesterday, and requested them to issue a decree declaring the absolute separation of Church and State. An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the Ministerial Palace, and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministers replied that they would refer the whole subject to the Constituent Cortes. The Government prohibited large popular demonstrations and the utterance of political cries in the streets, as liable to lead to disturbances of the public peace and good order.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—General Dix yesterday received Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy with their suites. Princess Mathilde gives a reception next week to the Chinese Embassy. A report is current that General Dix has protested against the unusual honors with which Jefferson Davis was recently received at St. Cyr, while on a visit to the military schools there. It is officially denied by the French government that the Minister from the United States has made any such protest.

VALENTIA, Feb. 1.—The Irish telegraph lines were prostrated by a storm on Saturday last. They are now in working order, and messages are passing to and fro between the American and European cities.

PARIS, Feb. 1—Evening.—In the Corps Legislatif the Opposition speakers demand the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic, on the ground that French interests suffer by their interruption.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The Reichsrath has adopted a bill allowing the trial by jury of all cases of a violation of the laws for the regulation of the press.

The Contested Election Case.

The examination of witnesses in the above matter was resumed yesterday afternoon before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs.

John Gormley, No. 1119 Somerset street, testified that he did not vote at this election in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward; was in Rhode Island then.

He was on the lists, and marked as voting.

Witness—Another John Gormly lived there; he was my cousin.

Mrs. Caroline Ohse testified that she lives at No. 1423 Germantown road; Jacob Menzer did not live there at or before the last election; he was on the list of voters assessed at the above place, in the Sixteenth division of the Seventeenth ward.

Witness resumed—Had not more than three boarders at that time; did not know their names.

Mrs. Jane Walls, No. 1419 Germantown road, testified that James Yates did not live there at the October election; there are four houses directly in the rear of her house; could not say that the occupants kept boarders. James Yates was on the list of voters, and assessed at that number.

Sergeant William B. Lentz recalled—Saw Andrew Smith vote the Republican ticket at this election, in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward; gave Thomas Rockhill a full Republican ticket; also, John Jenkins; they are all on the list of voters.

The boxes containing the election papers of the Fourth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward were opened and all the papers taken out.

William Leavens testified to having voted in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward, for Daniel M. Fox, George Getz, and Mr. Reading; the rest of the ticket was Republican.

In the same division, the following testified to voting the Republican ticket:—Hampton Witson, No. 1520 Richmond street; George Riter, No. 1414 Belgrade street; John Half, No. 1511 Almond street; Otley Darlington, No. 1422 Richmond street; George W. Sommers, No. 1441 Salmon street; George Snyder, Huston street, above Belgrade; James Robinson, No. 1519 Salmon street; William H. Decker, No. 1402 Richmond street (voted split ticket); William Gilmore, No. 1025 Huston street.

John W. Penn testified that he lived at No. 1410 Richmond street, in this division; attempted to vote, but was driven away from the polls; had lived there seven or eight weeks before the election; tried to keep the outside window book for the Republicans; the deputy sheriffs took it from him once, but he jerked it out of their hands, and they assaulted Officer Windmill; could not make more than one challenge; the deputy sheriffs prevented him getting near enough to the window; those challenged were not sworn or affirmed; did not see any voters show naturalization papers; there would sometimes be a question asked, but the Democratic assessor would say, "It's all right," and the vote would go in; did not have himself assessed there for the purpose of voting there and then returning to his former residence; left there on November 20, and now lives on the banks of the Schuylkill near Gray's Ferry; Smith, who kept the house, left before witness did; was employed in Richmond at the October election; before that was assistant nurse in the Almshouse; was employed in a glue factory in Richmond three weeks before election, and staid there about two weeks after election; his vote was refused twice; was challenged generally; did not show tax receipt nor swear to residence.

The return of votes by the election officers of the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward is:—For Mayor—Fox, 502; Tyndale, 50. City Solicitor—Barger, 502; Worrall, 49. Receiver of Taxes—Mellor, 503; Peltz, 48. City Commissioner—Weaver, 502; McCuen, 49. City Controller—Getz, 504; Hancock, 48. Prothonotary of Common Pleas—Fletcher, 502; Donagan, 47. District Attorney—Sheppard, 502; Gibbons, 47.

In the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, the following testified to the same effect:—Samuel Atcheson, No. 1425 Philip street; Henry Rigby (scratched Tyndale and Myers), No. 335 Master street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1

Dismissals in the Philadelphia Custom House.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, offered the following this afternoon, which was agreed to

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the members of the House that, acting upon an order issued to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia dismissed twelve men employed in the Custom House of that city, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, acting upon the suggestion of certain official personages residing in Philadelphia, refused to confirm the dismissal of the men dismissed by the Collector of said port, and named twelve other men for dismissal, which action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be without precedent or warrant of law, and that it is in contemplation on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to order payment to be made to the said men dismissed by the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the correspondence upon this subject between the Treasury Department and the Collector and the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and that he be requested to suspend payment to the officers dismissed by the Collector until further action of Congress.

The China Telegraph.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day reported the China Telegraph bill, connecting our telegraph system with the whole of Asia and Europe. The subsidy is stricken out. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a man-of-war to make a survey and aid in the work. The company is compelled to finish it in three years, and they are to have the exclusive control for fourteen years.

The Seal Fisheries.

The House Commerce Committee will report Eliot's bill on the seal fisheries of Alaska, which provides for giving the contract out to the highest bidder. Also for a tax of $1·50 for each seal killed, besides a royalty to Government of three dollars.

The Reduction of Officers.

The Senate Military Committee have come to no conclusion with reference to Wilson's bill to reduce the number of officers in the army. They will confer with General Grant before any definite action is taken.

Defeated.

Orth's bill about St. Domingo was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Constitutional Amendment

which passed the House on Saturday will be strongly opposed in the Senate, as the Judiciary Committee do not regard it with favor

League Island Naval Station.

Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill to-day, making an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to construct a naval station at League Island. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Action of the New York Stock Board

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In accordance with a resolution adopted some time ago by the New York Stock Board, reciting that no stock of any company a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank or some satisfactory agency, etc., would be called in either board after January 30, the following stocks were to-day omitted from the regular list:—Wells & Fargo, Adams' Express, United States Express, Erie Railway, and Erie preferred.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 1.—An engine attached to a freight train on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Barnesville to-day, killing the engineer and fireman, and severely injuring three train men.

The Southern Heavens.

In the Southern heavens there is a region of the sky in which stars of all magnitudes are strewn more richly than in any other portion of the celestial sphere. This region extends, according to *Frazer's Magazine*, from the feet of the Centaur over the Southern Cross, and along the jewelled hull of the ship Argo, merging into the splendid band of stars belonging to the constellations Canis Major, Orion, and Taurus. Across the southern part of this region the Milky Way shines with a lustre so far exceeding that which it has along its Northern semicircle as to suggest the impression of greater proximity. The whole region is so splendid that it strikingly impresses those who are accustomed to the comparative uniformity of our own nocturnal skies. Travellers in the Southern hemisphere fully confirm the extraordinary statement made by the late Captain Jacob (a careful astronomer and observer), "that the general blaze from this portion of the sky is such as to render a person immediately aware of its having risen above the horizon, though he should not be at the time looking at the heavens, by the increase of general illumination of the atmosphere, resembling the effect of the young moon."

—The monopoly of the sale of foreign cigars has been taken from the Grand Hotel, and they can now be bought anywhere in Paris.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....7 16 | MOON RISES....morn
SUN SETS....5 19 | HIGH WATER....6 35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 21
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 22
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Jan. 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Malta	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 2
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Feb. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 6
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Feb. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 4
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Hermes, Backert, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.
Schr Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Providence D. Cooper.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Queen of the West, Beasley, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Geo. G. Carson & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Buckmaster, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Ruby, Carey, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with wood to Conquest & Lowber.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie Parker, Fritz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th ult.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Eleanor, Williams, from Liverpool 7th Nov. for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult., short of provisions and was supplied by the El Dorado, at Fortress Monroe.
Barque Clara, Probst, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 16th ult.
Brig Samuel V. Merrick, Norden, 9 days from Matanzas at New York 30th ult.
Schr Albert Mason Rose, at Portland 29th ult., from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Maria, Pulien, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 29th ult.
Schr Maud Malleck, Raynor, from Rockland, at New York 30th ult.—has been reported sailing from New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr D. S. Siner, Hutchins, hence, at Jacksonville 19th ult.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, cleared at Boston 30th ult., for Portland, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a buoy painted green, with the word "Wreck" in white letters, has been placed to mark the position of a wreck which lies off the west side of the Kish Bank, Dublin Bay.

The buoy is placed in 18 feet water, about 30 fathoms S SW. of the wreck, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

West extreme of Ireland's eye touching the nose of Howth.
A black cottage on distant mountain, midway between Mapas Obelisk and Dalkey Signal Tower, W. by N. ¾ N.
Kish Lightvessel, N. by E. 2¾ miles.
Kingstown Lighthouse, NW. ¾ W.
Bailey Light, N. by W. ¾ W.

By order.
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Office of Irish Lights, Dublin, Jan. 13, 1869.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md. Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER,

of 241 86-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect, and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

2 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10 000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,100 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2250 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1800 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2240 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CHESPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE streets, New York city, or upon application at the Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1 800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1 024 605 97
" Freight	2,094,253 19
" Express	54,423 68
" Mails	136 245 59
" Miscellaneous	91,656 27
" Government troops	103 077 77
" " freight	449,440 33
" Contractors' men	201,179 19
" " material	968,459 32
Total	$5,066 681 31

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK,
Jan. 20, 1869. 1 2 thstu

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; or Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds. J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6m6

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street above Chesnut.
MISS PAULINE K. EWSTER SMYTHE will deliver her popular Lecture on
WEDNESDAY, February 3.
Subject—AN APPEAL TO WOMAN.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
Tickets obtained at Trumpler's and Continental Hotel.
This gifted young speaker has attained great popularity in the central and northern parts of the State, and now desires to gain the approbation and sympathy of the citizens of Philadelphia in a cause so humane. 2 1 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb 2.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E McDONOUGH as.....OLD TOM
To commence with the laughable farce of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF J. E McDONOUGH.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
LAST WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Shakespeare's five act Comedy called
TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR, WHAT YOU WILL,
with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....VIOLA
Aided by the Full Company.
Monday, February 8—TAME CATS.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will appear THIS EVENING in
"66," "66," "66," "66,"
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR,
AND
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
THURSDAY EVENING,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trumpler's and the Box Office of the Theatre. 2 3t

THEATRE COMIQ

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869.

Sensibility for Criminals an Enemy of Public Security.

There is a great deal of truth and much common sense in the charge delivered by Judge Ludlow to the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions term for February, the substance of which we published yesterday. The Judge spoke truly when he said, "No sooner is a man convicted of the highest crime known to the law, than every effort is made to screen him from a just punishment." This is indeed so, and to such an extent is this maudlin sensibility for criminals being carried, that it seems high time that public attention should be called to the evil. It is a fact, within the everyday experience of such of our readers as occupy any position of prominence in either the religious, charitable, or even political world, that an almost daily application is made to them to sign a petition for a pardon. The extent to which the spirit of aiding convicted criminals is carried is shown by the fact that Governor Geary in his message states that in sixteen hundred cases during 1868 was he asked to use the prerogative of clemency. It is time for the signers of these petitions to pause and think of the consequences of their being granted. When justice and mercy are confounded one with the other, the former gives way, and the result is a weak administration of the law, a disregard of the rights of persons and of property, and a carnival of every species of crime. Instead of there being any further extension of charity and pity towards criminals, it is more appropriate for us to draw yet more stringently the reins of the law, and let it be known to each evil-doer that no interference of false sympathy can save him from a just doom.

We favor a more rigorous system of imprisonment and an inexorable execution of all sentences pronounced against any criminal in our city. During the past year there has been a fearful amount of crime perpetrated in our midst. Since the 24th of March last, there have been thirteen homicide cases tried in the Quarter Sessions of the county, and 548 minor bills have been disposed of. This is a terrible record, and one which shows that in the future, if crime is to be checked, examples must be made of those heretofore found guilty. We are glad to know, from the published records, that the Governor of the State has no sympathy for those who have broken the laws, and cannot be moved from his duty by the supplications for pity either of the criminals or their soft-hearted friends.

Do people appreciate the request they are making when they sign a petition for pardon? They are asking that an enemy of law and a proven criminal be freed from punishment, and that there shall be once more released and let loose upon society one who has proven himself a felon. In this there is no spark of justice. Were the consequences limited to the one man freed, after a fair trial, the effect would be comparatively small. But by his case dozens of others are incited to misdeeds. The pardoned man goes back in nine cases out of ten to his old associates, and by his release excites them to fresh deeds of lawlessness. The pardon of a couple of murderers now convicted would, in our opinion, lead to twice that number of homicides within a year. An impunity is all that is desired by these men to stimulate them to crime. We are, therefore, at a loss to see how any thinking citizen who has interests at stake can affix an indiscriminate signature to any petition presented him. Nor can we see why any one should ask that the judgment of the law be set aside in any cases, unless he be interested personally in the prisoner. Where is its logic or its justice? A man knowingly and deliberately violates a law; for instance, takes human life. What grounds can he lay to escape punishment? Judge Brewster, in delivering the opinion of the Court in the Twitchell case, well put the issue when he said:—"While Mrs. Hill was sent to her last account without the opportunity of one short prayer, the law has been jealous of every right which the presumption of innocence could throw around you." The comparison of fates is one of wider significance than the case to which it is particularly applied. It extends to nearly every case of crime. Why, then, should justice not be meted out to the man, as he has meted out wrong to his victim? The law is not too severe, it is too lenient.

But in other cases than those of life and death do we see the mildness of punishment. In imprisonment there is little to fear except confinement. Judge Ludlow says:—

"Now it is a well-known fact that the inmates of our County Prison and Penitentiary, in this county at least, live better than the honest, industrious poor of the community. No man desires to see a prisoner starve or treated with barbarity, but something should be done to make the man who is a felon appreciate his position. The way of the transgressor shall be hard. What right has the pickpocket who has been brought time and again before this Court, to expect that he shall be sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary or prison, and go there, and with very slight labor spend the time and be discharged to plunder again? It may be a harsh rule, but a Divine and sound one, which would require a professional thief, robber, or burglar to understand that when he is in prison he is in a very uncomfortable place."

The irresistible logic of facts is making many people agree with Judge Ludlow. The system of reformatory prisons for adults has not been a success, and the conclusion seems inevitable that instead of reforming the convicts by kindness we are demonstrating the need of punishment for crime. In view of all the circumstances of our city, the increase of crime and the daring recklessness of wrongdoers, we demand that the public safety shall not be endangered through the tender sensibilities of the would-be philanthropists with whom Philadelphia appears to be overrun. We call for no more pardons, mild sentences, or releasing of fines, so far as any criminals within our county are concerned, for some time to come.

The Alabama Treaty—Reverdy Johnson.

A few years ago a Senator of the United States (John P. Hale) was charged, in a New England newspaper, with receiving a fee of $3000 as counsel for a prisoner accused of offenses against the Government. In making a personal explanation in regard to this affair in the Senate, he acknowledged that the allegation was well founded, and he justified himself by the plea that none of his rights as a lawyer were forfeited by his service as a Senator, except in cases where he was forbidden to act as counsel by an express law. He stated, however, that as he feared there might be some impropriety in his double service, he concluded to consult his friend and Senatorial colleague, Reverdy Johnson, and he accordingly propounded to that distinguished gentleman the question whether it was wrong for a Senator to defend a person imprisoned in the Old Capitol on a charge of fraudulent practices on the War Department. The reply, as given by Senator Hale, was as follows:—

"Mr. Johnson looked at me as if he thought *I was rather green to ask such a question*, and replied with great promptness and great emphasis, 'Not the least objection under heaven.' 'Well,' said I, 'Mr. Johnson, that accords with my own opinion of what the law is and the right is; but in a matter of this kind I want to ask still further, is there anything indelicate in such an engagement?' 'Not the slightest in the world,' said he. He then went on to give at some length (but very long) his views of what the rights of counsel were; that they had been limited by Congress in one particular which he thought an unwise restriction, and that was, *restraining members of Congress from appearing before the Court of Claims*; 'but,' said he, 'as to this matter you are asking about, *I am doing it every week*; I do not know that he did not say every day in the week."

Reverdy Johnson, who was present in the Senate when the above explanation was made, rose, after the conclusion of Mr. Hale's remarks, and acknowledged the substantial correctness of the statement we have quoted, defending at some length the doctrines in reference to the privileges of Senatorial lawyers which it enunciates.

A few months ago a story went the rounds of the press to the effect that Reverdy Johnson, in acting as a special commissioner or agent for the Government at New Orleans during the war, managed to discharge his public duties in a manner so acceptable to parties who had heavy pecuniary interests involved, that he received from them a very large fee for comparatively unimportant services subsequently rendered as their private counsel.

These incidents are of no public importance unless they serve to illustrate the character of the gentleman charged with the responsible duty of representing the American Government at the Court of St. James. The old style of ambassador was defined to be a man sent into foreign countries to promote, at all hazards, even to the extent of downright falsification, the interests of his native land. If anybody is wicked enough to suppose that the negotiator on the part of the United States, of the Alabama treaty, carries his notions of the privileges of counsel so far as to hold that there is no indelicacy or impropriety in acting in the double capacity of minister and attorney for claimants on either side of the water, he must also be ready to believe that the office of ambassador has been invested with new attributes, and that it offers marvellous opportunities for combining a lucrative professional practice with the occupancy of an exalted public position.

The Alabama treaty may be a very satisfactory document to private claimants, and it is well designed to extract money from the treasuries of both the high contracting parties. It ignores on its face, however, the principal grievance of America, and at the same time opens a wide door for all classes of British claimants.

The piratical cruisers sent forth from the shores of England nearly annihilated American commerce. The actual loss suffered can scarcely be computed in money, but it must amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Our proud flag was well-nigh driven from the ocean, and a blow was given to our shipping interests from which they may never recover. The mischief or loss resulting from any single capture to the owners of the ship seized constituted but an infinitesimal portion of the damage inflicted upon this country. Underwriters were compelled to advance the rate of insurance on American ships, which were thus rendered incapable of competing with their English rivals. The Confederate flag was made a mere cover for deadly British warfare upon our mercantile marine, and the registered tonnage of the United States was reduced with frightful rapidity.

However gratifying it may be to individual sufferers to have the positive losses they sustained by the capture of their vessels refunded by the British Government, the redress of their personal wrongs will prove but a slight atonement to the American people for an incalculable national loss and a national humiliation, and even this partial atonement will be embittered (if the Alabama treaty is ratified) by a consciousness that it can only be purchased by the payment to British claimants of all the demands against our Government that a mixed commission can be induced to sanction.

The category of British claims against this country embraces the foreign Confederate loan, held principally by the British aristocracy and the British ship-owners, who were most active, during the war, in assisting the Rebellion, and in imposing upon the American people immense new burdens. If the Alabama treaty is ratified, there is little reason to doubt that these claimants will bring all their artillery to bear upon the mixed commission; and if it endorses their claim, the people of the United States will either be compelled to pay for the munitions that destroyed thousands of loyal citizens, or to forego all chance of obtaining even an infinitesimal amount of reparation for the terrible damages inflicted by the piratical cruisers fitted out in British ports during the war.

The Railroads of the United States.

The wonderful development of the resources of the United States which has taken place within the last half-score of years could only have been accomplished by one means. Without the aid of railroads, an immense stretch of country which is now under cultivation and filled with a dense and thriving population would still have been a wilderness. The States of the Union are now, however, bound together with bands of iron, the old-fashioned ideas of time, space, and distance are annihilated, and St. Louis is practically as near to Philadelphia as New York was thirty years ago, and ere another year rolls round we may expect to have San Francisco almost as our next-door neighbor.

The Pacific Railroad, the greatest enterprise of the age, still remains an unaccomplished fact. But a couple of hundred miles of the distance remain to be bridged over, however, and the last section of the road is being completed so rapidly that by the beginning of summer the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will be completed and open for travel and traffic. The importance of the Pacific Railroad as a national work cannot be estimated. Hitherto we have been divided from the Pacific coast and California, and the States west of the Rocky Mountains have been almost foreign countries, with scarcely any interests or affiliations to bind them to the East. Not the least result of the completion of the Pacific Railroad will be the binding together of the East and the West and consolidation of our empire. Scarcely less important than this will be the trade of China, Japan, and the East Indies, which will naturally traverse this continent and pour into our laps the wealth that has hitherto been absorbed for the most part by Europe.

The wonderful rapidity with which the Union Pacific Railroad has been built is unexampled in the history of railroad enterprise. An army of laborers has been employed, the desert plains west of the Mississippi have been crossed, the Rocky Mountains surmounted, and Salt Lake valley, the last resting-place of Brigham Young and his disciples, invaded; and with the Central Pacific Road advancing to meet it from the west, a few weeks will suffice to effect a union and complete the great work. The opening of the Pacific Railroad on next Fourth of July would be the grandest celebration of Independence Day we have had since we were a nation.

The Naval Apprentices.

A year or two ago a system of naval apprenticeship was adopted by Congress which met with the general approval of the country. The object of this system was to train boys in naval seamanship, so that in the future a supply of competent man-of-war's-men might be secured for our national vessels. As an inducement for parents and guardians to apprentice their boys in the navy, and as an incentive to the boys themselves, it was provided that ten of the apprentices might be appointed to the Naval Academy every year. A few days since the Senate at Washington, on the recommendation of Mr. Grimes, Chairman of the Naval Committee, repealed this provision, thus cutting off from the apprentices all hope of preferment. This was a great wrong not only to the boys who have enlisted with the hope that by industry and application they may some day be able to wear the officer's epaulettes, but it is a direct violation of the pledges already made. No good reason has been given why this change should be made, and we do not believe that any good reason can be given.

There is already too much undemocratic feeling among the line officers of the navy, and this feeling is fostered and encouraged by the training of the Naval Academy. This repeal of the salutary provision of the law relating to the naval apprentices is a weak yielding on the part of the members of the Senate to the spirit of caste that already rules too much in the naval service; and we do not believe that it would have received a dozen votes if the subject had been properly understood. The Senate has shown its ignorance of naval matters more than once, and the friends of that branch of our military service should see that a few interested parties do not push through such measures as this merely for their own selfish gratification, and without regard to the real interests of the country. We hope that when this matter comes up before the Senate, it will receive the careful consideration it deserves, that the naval apprentices may not be deprived of their rights under the existing law unless very satisfactory and conclusive reasons are adduced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice firs forop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 205 N. NINTH, and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30 tuthsm

MR. HUGH B. HOUSTON HAS BEEN admitted to an interest in our business from this date. JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
February 1, 1869. 2 1 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT will be delivered by the HON. GEORGE CONNELL, AT CONCERT HALL, On FRIDAY Evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Attention is respectfully called to the following

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. George Connell, State Senator.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned have heard that you have recently delivered at Erie and other Western cities a lecture on "ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT," and we desire to have the pleasure of listening to it in Philadelphia.

If you have no objections, please name the time it will suit your public duties to repeat this lecture to the citizens of this city.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. Clark	William Welsh.
Daniel M. Fox,	William B. Thomas,
Jay Cooke,	Richard Vaux,
William W. Harding,	Eli K. Price,
Henry M. Phillips,	James S. Claghorn,
N. B. Browne,	Thos. Cuyler,
A. J. Drexel,	John P. Wetherill,
Morton McMichael,	John Fallon,
Charles E. Warburton,	D. C. Cummins,
Caleb Cope,	Lewis Wain Smith,
Robert M. Ponet,	Alfred R. Potter,
E. Berger Jeffries,	Henry Hann,
P. S. Mingle.	Vincent L. Bradford.

Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, Feb. 2, 1869.—Gentlemen:—In making you for the opportunity of calling the attention of my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia to a subject which I regard as the next great question of the day, I shall be happy to comply with your request on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 5, at Concert Hall. Very respectfully yours, GEORGE CONNELL.

To Messrs. C. H. Clark, Jay Cooke, Mayor Fox, and others.

Tickets for the Lecture can be had, without charge, at the Hall. 2 2 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869, At 8 o'clock.

Sale of tickets will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 3, at 9 o'clock.

Parquet	(reserved seats)	75	cents.
Parquet circle	"	" 75	"
Balcony	"	" 75	"
Family circle	"	" 50	"

1 30 4t

CONCERT HALL.

MISS JONES' WEDDING—No Cards, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, MR. DE CORDOVA, the Popular and Humorous Lecturer, will give Three of his most attractive Lectures in this city at CONCERT HALL as follows:—

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 4, MISS JONES' WEDDING—No cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING Feb. 18, THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.

Admission (with reserved seat).....90 cts
Tickets for the course (reserved).....$1 50.
To be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2 1f

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. A Convention of vessel Owners and Captains of the several States, under the auspices of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS, on February 3 1869, at 12:30 o'clock. All persons interested in vessels are invited to be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
Charles H. Steelman, Secretary. 1 29 4t

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, Camden, N. J. January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, January 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

POETRY ABOUT MAN AND BEAST.

The beasts of the field are clothed with hair,
The birds of the air with feathers;
Both birds and beasts have plenty to wear,
Exposed to all sorts of weathers.
The reason the birds and the beasts go thus,
It is certainly now decided,
Is because no Clothing is furnished by us,
Such as for man is provided.

But human critters would deem it a sin
In feathers and furs to dress, so
And so each human covers his skin
With pants and with coats, and vests, oh!
And men, by the thousands, are clothed with goods
Which we run some tremendous mills on,
And the men of the nation crowd to buy
The Clothing of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ROCKHILL & WILSON would mention, by way of passing remark, that there are still a few Clothes left of the same sort, going, going, going, at the same unprecedentedly low prices. Man being superior in understanding to the beast of the field, or the fowl of the air, will show his understanding by taking advantage of the present condition of affairs, and hastening to buy at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF building at S. E. corner SIXTEENTH and PEARL Streets, 40x60 feet, suitable for Society Meeting Room, Public Hall, or Reading Room. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 6 and 7 in the evening, at No. 126 N. SEVENTEENTH Street. 2 1 3t*

FOR RENT—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the renting of the second, third, and fourth floors, and the three stores on TWELFTH Street, of the five-story building N. W. corner TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets.

Apply to A. B. MERSHON, No. 1209 MARKET Street. STERLING BONSALL, 1 27 6t No. 116 N. NINTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 1f

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arrangés pour Exposition dans Appartements
Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
EBENISTE, 2 1 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES
NOW COMPLETED OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
825 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 25 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.
1 20 4p1f

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

STERLING & WILDMAN.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 8 tuths

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 2

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 1f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8f No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9 2

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 f5p

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1f

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 25 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 12 3m

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1869.

The verdant reader of the *Herald*, and there be some verdant readers even in New York, finds a deathless fascination in the personals which occupy the northwest corner of the first page of that puritanical sheet. He reads them regularly, and believes in them as devoutly as he used to in his morning and evening prayers which he is just beginning to forget. We all know that those personals cloak a great deal of sin; we are quite aware of the hideous facts concealed in two or three lines most dexterously and delicately couched in innocence of language. Let us rejoice, therefore, that the "Personal" column is occasionally used for a good purpose, and that one of Beelzebub's favorite instruments is wrenched against his will into a beneficent use. For instance, it was through the glorious institution of the "Personals" that a shameless case of blackmailing—an art most extensively practised in this, as in all large cities—has just been brought to light. The gentleman upon whom the attempt to blackmail was made was too clear-headed and too clear-conscienced, which is a still better thing, to become a dupe. He had been persecuted by a note signed "Kleptomania," in which the writer threatened to make certain revelations o an unrespectable nature to the gentleman's wife in case $100 were not immediately forthcoming. Many men not entirely destitute of moral courage would have succumbed. The prosecutor was of different metal. He at once placed the matter in the hands of a detective, according to whose instructions he inserted a "personal" addressed to "Kleptomania," and reading thus:—"I will give you half the money you require at once; only for God's sake keep dark." This personal elicited another note from the writer of "Kleptomania," signed "Henry Woodward," and directing that the $50 should be sent to Station E. A note enclosing a marked $10 bill was accordingly sent, but a detective was also sent to apprehend the party coming in quest of it. The conventional "well dressed young man," who is always doing infamous things, and no sooner gets out of prison than into the papers, came along, inquired for a letter for Henry Woodward, was handed the one containing the ten dollars, which he pocketed preparatory to walking off. A more effective walking-off feat, however, was performed by the detective, who pounced upon the gentlemanly blackmailer and conducted him into the presence of Justice Hogan. Mr. Woodward, like all interesting criminals, is not without a reason for his conduct. He says he was lately in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., but that being discharged, he struck out in this branch of business, in which he professes to be a novice. His real name, by the by, is James J. Butler.

Such a robbery was committed on Sunday evening as would not have disgraced the brilliant annals of Paul Clifford or Gentleman George. Mr. Garvin keeps a gaming saloon on the southeast corner of Broadway and Prince streets. Hernsief, his principal employe, and two or three favored friends, have private keys which give them the freedom of his suit of rooms. All told, these keys are not more than seven in number. On Sunday evening at the past twilight hour of seven Mr. Garvin and one of his most intimate friends, Mr. Morey, were seated in the front room, peacefully smoking away the Sabbath tide. Seven o'clock had just struck when Mr. Garvin stepped out, leaving his friend in possession of the premises, but promising to return in a few moments. The few moments passed, the door opened again, and Morey, turning to address his friend, saw the dusky outlines of three strange men. There was no light in the room, which was only faintly illuminated with the reflections from the street lamps. Almost before Morey could rise from his seat the three strange men were at his side, bending around him with threatening looks. The tallest of them held a long and glittering knife, and the only words he uttered were 'Don't stir, or I'll stab you." The dark room the deserted streets, the loneliness of his situation, the desperate resolve written on the faces of the three cutthroats, the remembrance of the recent mysterious murder, no clue to whose perpetrator has yet been found, were too much for Mr. Morey, as they would probably have been too much for braver men. He had the presence of mind to anticipate their purpose and offer them greenbacks to the amount of $300; but upon their laughing at that, submitted himself to the fate of being "bucked and gagged." The work of spoliation then commenced. His pocket-book contained more than $7000, a handsome gold watch reposed in his vest pocket, a solitaire diamond ring glittered on his finger, an equally valuable pin sparkled on his shirt front. All these valuables disappeared in much less time than it takes to tell. In five minutes after the strangers had entered Mr. Morey found himself lying on the floor, bound, speechless, robbed, alone, and in the dark, with nothing of value upon his person save his clothes. The story reads like one of a hundred years ago, when mail-coaches were pillaged by highwaymen in masks, and the belated traveller, for more cogent reasons than that of satisfying his hunger and his need of rest, felt gratified when he found himself in the court-yard of the inn, and beheld safety as well as comfort across the threshold where mine host stood awaiting him. The romance never departs from crime even in the seventieth year of the nineteenth century. The risk g orifies the robbery and halos it with a Robin Hoodism.

We are full of premises of new amusements. Miss Kellogg, Madame La Grange, and Agatha States are going to appear in Italian opera, the season of which is to terminate in a grand *bal*. Christine Nilsson is engaged next fall for the Grand Opera House. Edwin Booth—to whom report ascribes the daily reception of a peck of pink notes—opens his new theatre to-morrow night with *Romeo and Juliet*, interpreted with an excellent company, among whom are Mark Smith, Edwin Adams, Miss McVickar, Miss Proudfoot, and Fanny Morant. *Much Ado About Nothing* was produced, and splendidly produced, last night at Wallack's. The immortal Lester was in the cast, and nearly all the other best members. Brougham has introduced "Velocipedism and Raving Madrigals" on his stage. *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, *Le Fleur de The*, and *Striking Oil, in Family Jars* were produced at Wood's, the French Theatre, and Niblo's respectively; but Wallack's monopolized me, and I must speak of the others some time else.

ALI BABA.

—Bombay made a great fuss over the coming of Lord Mayo, but didn't even make a speech at Napier.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Galton Troupe at the Chesnut.

Miss Susan Galton commenced her new enterprise at the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening, with increased forces and more ample facilities than she has been able to command heretofore. A good-sized audience was in attendance, and the enthusiasm displayed must have been highly gratifying to the fair *prima donna* and her co-laborers. Miss Galton has strengthened her company by the engagement of Mr. James Dunn, an actor who distinguished himself during Mrs. Scott-Siddons' recent performances at the Academy of Music by performing the very difficult part of "Mercutio" exceedingly well; Mr. James T. Ward, a comedian of considerable ability, who made a favorable impression at the Chesnut in the early part of the season; Miss Agnes Vache, and others. A sufficiently large chorus, and a creditable orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Dietrich, added to the effect of the performance.

Offenbach's operetta of "66," which was chosen for the opening piece at the Chesnut has already been described in these columns. It is an entertaining little comedy, affording opportunities for some excellent acting, and containing a number of very pretty airs. The Tyrolese duet in the first act, between "Grettley" and "Franz," is very beautiful, and it was nicely executed by Miss Galton and Mr. Whiffin. There were some few balks last evening, which was nothing more than was to be expected; but the audience was not disposed to be captious, and the applause was as liberal as the performers could desire.

Miss Galton seemed to be suffering somewhat from a cold, but she sang and acted with a great deal of spirit, and seemed determined to succeed. Mr. Whiffin was in better voice than usual. This gentleman improves on acquaintance, and as a comic actor especially he displays very marked ability. His voice is a tenor of good quality, limited in range, but sufficient for such light pieces as "66."

The lively farce of *A Quiet Family*, which preceded the opera last evening, was creditably acted, and it made a very good introduction to the principal piece.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be given only five nights more.

On Monday next Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's operetta of "66."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. Grover's drama of *The Way of the Wicked* was not performed last evening, owing to the non-arrival of some of the scenery. *The Maid of Munster* and *An Irishman's Fortune* were substituted. The delay with regard to the scenery was caused by the neglect or mistake of an agent in another city. In case it should not come to come to hand in time for to night, last evening's bill will be repeated.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

MR. MADISON DERBY will give a musical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. Musical rocks—the "Hindostan Sarringhee," the "Sardinian Tibia," and other novel instruments will be introduced.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S fourth matinee of the season will be given at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-day at four o'clock. An attractive programme will be presented.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver an "Appeal to Woman" at the Amateur Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, between Chesnut and Market, to-morrow evening. Tickets can be obtained at Trumpler's and at the Continental Hotel.

MR. DE CORDOVA will lecture at Concert Hall on next Thursday evening. Subject—"Miss Jones' Wedding—No Cards." Mr. De Cordova's lectures have been very popular in other cities, and they will doubtless be appreciated here. The New York *Evening Express* speaks of this lecturer as follows:—"Mr. De Cordova's lectures are always looked forward to with much pleasure by the amusement-loving community, and his quaint, rich humor always highly appreciated. Funny, without being coarse—witty, without descending to vulgarity, Mr. De Cordova has earned for himself an enviable position as a humorist, and his appearance will be greeted with satisfaction by the large circle of his admirers. His lectures this season consist of the "Spratts at Saratoga," "Mrs. Grundy," and "Pianchette," all popular, taking titles, and undoubtedly designed to prove quite as amusing as any of his prevous efforts."

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will read at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Company. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the completion of the new library building on Tenth street. Mr. Murdoch is so well known and so popular as a reader that he needs no special recommendation, and we hope that all who take an interest in the enterprise in question will be in attendance to hear him.

CIGARS.

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Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

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Partagas, Cabanas, Upmans, and Murias.

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MARIANA RITAS, AT LOW PRICES.

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S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

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CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF CLOTHING.—The underwriters' sale of fine ready-made clothing, slightly damaged by water, is still progressing at No. 303 Chesnut street. This stock is selling at a sacrifice, and Messrs. Painter, Read & Eldredge are, of course, losers by the transaction. The sale was first carried on at their building corner of Franklin place, but is now being conducted at No. 303 Chesnut street, during repairs to their old store. Those in want of cheap suits will obtain bargains by attending the sales which are held daily at the above-named place.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The second sale of the fine paintings imported by Goupil & Co., will take place this evening The works are the e on exhibition in the Southeastern Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts and some of the best artists of the day are represented. The pictures will be sold by Mr. Thomas & Sons, and the sale will be under the superintendence of Mr. Charles F. Hamilton, on account of Mr. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co. This is a rare opportunity for admirers of genuine art to purchase pictures that will be worth having.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.
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Closing Out Winter Stock.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
OAK HALL.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the evening of the 1st instant, after a short illness, at his residence in this city, DAVID PAUL BROWN, Jr., in the 41st year of his age.

GALLAGHER.—On the evening of the 30th ultimo S. LOUISE, wife of William P. Gallagher, and daughter of Peter and Sarah Quaer, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 65 Selma street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MULLIN.—On the 31st ultimo, ANNIE, widow of the late William G. Mullin.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 N. Broad street, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

PUSEY.—On the 1st instant, at Saltsburg, Indiana county LEA PUSEY.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, James U Pusey, at Downingtown, Chester county. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the fast line west, leaving West Philadelphia at 11·50 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—On the 30th of January, after a short illness, ANNIE R., wife of E. T. Schmidt.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 214 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday morning, February 3, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 29th of January, Mr. ISAAC SMITH, aged 71 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Pine street, on this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE

Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT Street,

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HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
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HAIR MATTRESSES

AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Great Storm in England—A Bloody Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A very heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday. Small streams, in many places, overflowed their banks, causing much damage to property. Many marine disasters are already reported, but as far as known no loss of life has occurred.

LONDON Feb. 2—P. M.—Despatches received to-day from the Continent report that a bloody battle has just taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Nikschitza. No particulars have yet come to hand.

From Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day Thomas S. Wilson, of California, to be Consul at Copenhagen.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The steamer for Hamburg to-day takes out $536 000 in specie.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary of New Jersey and the University of Vicksburg, and asked that they should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to lay the report on the Drew Theological Seminary on the table, as he wished at some future day to say something on it. Tabled.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of the owner of the brig Ocean Belle, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Howard desired some explanation of the bill, which was given by Messrs. Morgan and Wilkinson. The matter was further discussed by these Senators, and by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Conness until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business of yesterday, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Patterson (N. H.) to reduce the annual pay of judges and arbitrators appointed under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade to $4000 and $3000 respectively.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), said the treaty provided for the establishment by each Government of three such courts, at three distinct points; and of course, the courts could not be sustained if the salaries of the judges were to be cut off.

Mr. Morton remarked that the obligation under the treaty was just as binding to keep the judges at the two points on the coast of Africa at New York, yet he was informed that it was proposed to those points did not reside there so that even by paying the salaries the treaty would not be carried out.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) insisted that the Government was bound to make an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the treaty whether the judges were at their posts or not.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) said that if he could he would strike the treasury out of existence and the object of his amendment was to nullify it. The judges, if they were at their posts, could have nothing to do; but he happened to know that the Cape Town judge had not been in Africa for a very long time, and regarded the court as entirely unnecessary.

House of Representatives.

Various other amendments were offered, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back the Senate bill to bridge the East river between the city of Brooklyn and New York, in the same form as New York and Jersey City have been authorized to bridge the Hudson river.

It directs that the bridge to be constructed under an act of the New York State Legislature, passed, when completed in accordance with the general law of the United States, and that it shall not be a post road for the use or benefit of the United States.

Mr. Cook explained the objects and stated that there were only two navigable roads in the entire movement of crafts of any tonnage that pass under the projected bridge.

Mr. Kerr explained that the object of the bill was to prevent the parties now being subject to the building of the bridge on the supposition of the authority of the State of New York to control the erection of any obstructions over a portion of tidewater.

Mr. Woodward said that if he understood the bill, it violated a great public principle of government in anticipating a judicial question. The question whether the State of New York had the right to bridge the East river by an exclusive company was one that must come before the court for decision.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Woodward whether there was any suit now pending in the matter.

Mr. Woodward—Of course not, because the bridge is not being built.

Mr. Barnes remarked that after the passage of the bill by Congress the necessary amount of capital would be subscribed, and the work would be commenced.

Mr. Cook said there was no judicial question anticipated on this bill. There was a question whether the State of New York had power to authorize the construction of a bridge across tidewater, and any one who had a pecuniary interest opposed to its construction would invoke the aid of the United States Courts to stop it by injunction.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163½	Western Union T.	38½
N. Y. and E. R.	37½	Cleveland and Tol	104
Phil. and Rea. R.	96½	Tol. & Wabash R.	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94½	Mil. & St. P. com.	69¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93½	Adam Express Co	88
Chi. and N. W. com.	84	Wells, Fargo & Co.	39¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	92½	U. S. Express Co	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130¾	Tennessee 68	67½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	100½	Gold	135¾
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	118¾	Market steady.	

WHITE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.

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CORN COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
Handsome quality, $3 50,
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MOIRE ANTIQUES, superb qualities,
Reduced from $8 to $5,
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CORN COLORED SILK,
$3·25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.

PINK SILK,
$2 25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.

SILKS IN ELEGANT EVENING SHADES,
$2 to $3,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.

RICHLY FIGURED SILKS, new styles,
Usual price $6,
$4 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.

RICH STRIPED SILKS,
Reduced from $2 25 to $1·50,
AP HAMRICK & COLE'S.

WHITE SILK GLACE,
Very desirable for evening,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.

We particularly invite attention of buyers to the above.

HAMRICK & COLE,
1 30stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstu3mSp PHILADELPHIA.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Slightly Damaged by Water,
REMOVED TO
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
DURING REPAIRS.
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PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE.

GREAT SALE
OF
CARPETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET AT THE LATE FIRE
AT NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE DETERMINED
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS
LEFT FROM THE LATE FIRE
AT A SACRIFICE IN PRICE.

SALE TO COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, February 1.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
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WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
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FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

DRY GOODS.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

LINEN SHEETS,
BED SACKS,
BLANKETS,
LINEN DRUGGETS,
MEN'S COTTON SHIRTS,
From the Government Sale in Washington, D. C.
NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CUBWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
1 20 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

How NOT TO BE SICK. By Albert J. Bellows, M. D. Published by Hard & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This work is designed as a sequel to "The Philosophy of Eating," by the same author, and it is designed to establish dietary principles which will suit all men under all circumstances, so that the functions of the body being properly regulated, the causes of disease will be removed. We do not suppose that Dr. Bellows contends that any system will succeed in banishing sickness from the human race, but there is no possible doubt that most of the bodily "ills that flesh is heir to" might be obviated by attention to diet, and its adaption to the particular circumstances in which different individuals are placed. Dr. Bellows gives an analysis of the kind of food suited for thinking men, for laboring men, for sedentary people, rules with regard to what food should be eaten and how to eat it, and a great amount of information about dietary regulations in the case of particular complaints. The work is apparently founded on sound scientific principles, and is calculated to do good if those who read it will observe the rules laid down for their guidance.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Casella, or the Children of the Valleys," by Martha Farquharson. Under the guise of a fiction the author gives an account of the religious persecutions of the Waldenses in the seventeenth century. While many of the characters are imaginary, the facts of history have been strictly adhered to, and the desire has been to give a faithful picture of the times and people.

—The following card from Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, which appeared in the London *Athenæum* of January 16, explains itself:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.—We beg leave to call the attention of English authors and publishers to the following simple statement of facts which concern them as well as ourselves. In accordance with our custom when republishing English books, to make, if possible, a special arrangement with the author, or otherwise to lay aside a portion of the profits resulting from the publication for his use, we entered into an agreement with Mr. Dilke's publishers to print an American edition of his "Greater Britain." This was as far back as May, 1868, and immediately thereafter we made public announcement that the book was forthcoming. It was published in December. A few weeks previous to its appearance, however, and some five or six months after we ourselves had announced the book, Messrs. Harper & Brothers also made public advertisement that they were about to issue it. They had been already sufficiently notified of our intention to republish "Greater Britain;" but as soon as we became aware of their purpose, we informed them by letter of our arrangement with the author. The Messrs. Harper, however, persisted in their determination; and, as a consequence, Mr. Dilke's work, bearing their imprint and offered at a nearly nominal price, is now before the trade. Of course, the author's anticipated profits, no less than our own, will be precluded by a proceeding so directly in contravention of the courtesies of the trade, and so well calculated, if persisted in, to destroy the remuneration to which foreign authors are equitably entitled. A similar course to that above mentioned was, we regret to say, pursued by the house in question on the appearance of Mr. Trollope's "North America;" and the unremunerative price at which that work was published by the Messrs. Harper destroyed our profits and, of course, prevented the author from receiving the share which otherwise would have accrued to him from the edition published by us. As our object in making this communication is simply to place ourselves right before the public, we refrain from entering on the facts now presented. Whatever injury may result to English authors and publishers should such practices become the rule instead of the exception, the responsibility will not rest upon us.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE (Miles O'Reilley). Edited by Robert B. Rosevelt. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Without being able to coincide with the opinion of the editor of this volume, "that Charles G. Halpine was a great man, a brilliant genius, and an uncommon intellect," we can concede that he was a graceful versifier, with much real poetic perception, and the writer of some of the most effective lyrics called forth by the war. General Halpine was an excellent specimen of the educated Irish-American citizen. He was a wit and humorist, and a genial social companion who won the regards of all who came in contact with him. He threw himself heart and soul into the contest of the Rebellion, and he is probably entitled to the credit awarded him by his editor of having created an entire revulsion of public sentiment on the negro enlistment question by his song entitled "Sambo's Right to be Kilt." It is certain that the verses in question had a wonderful and most salutary effect both in and out of the army. As a poet, General Halpine will rank with but certainly not above Praed, of whom he frequently reminds us. He has the same ease of style and graceful fancy as Praed, and is superior to him in the qualities of wit and humor.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Roosevelt has omitted the 'Miles O'Reilly" lyrics from his collection of Halpine's poems, as it was these that made the author's reputation, and upon them his fame will rest. Mr. Roosevelt contributes an eulogistic biography, but his ability to speak critically of the poems is somewhat doubtful; as, for instance, he refers to some of them as "love sonnets," when there is not a single sonnet of any kind in the book. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued the volume in good style. A fine steel portrait of General Halpine is given as a frontispiece; the paper is good and the binding handsome.

CAST UP BY THE SEA. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Sir Samuel Baker, the discoverer of the sources of the Nile, the geographical problem that had puzzled the world for centuries, has written this book for the benefit of his boyish admirers. He says in his preface that since the publication of "Albert N'yanza" and the "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," he has received numerous letters from boys, written in the juvenile enthusiasm of the moment after having shared the excitement of the African journeys. "Cast up by the Sea" is just such a book as will be devoured with eagerness by most boys. An exciting fiction, full of battles, wrecks, journeyings in distant lands, and hairbreadth escapes innumerable, is made the means of conveying a large amount of useful and accurate information. A number of excellent illustrations by Louis Huard adds to the attractiveness of the volume.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Bullion Dealer's Guide," by George W. Edelman, Deputy Treasurer, United States Assay Office, New York. This work is a series of tables designed for the use of dealers in bullion in making calculations with regard to the degrees of fineness of gold and silver, foreign coins, etc. The work is endorsed by the principal banking houses of New York, and those who buy and sell bullion will find it particularly useful. The tables are concise and well arranged, and will save an immense amount of intricate calculation to those who use them.

—From Smith, English & Co. we have received "Dr. Jacob," by M. Bentham Edwards. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. This interesting story is the second of Messrs. Roberts Brothers' "Handy Volume Series." "Dr. Jacob" is a pleasant domestic tale of German life, and the admirers of good fiction will not appreciate it the less on account of the very neat and elegant style in which it is gotten up. It is handsomely printed, nicely bound, is just the right size to slip in the pocket, and is published at the low prices of one dollar in cloth, or seventy-five cents in paper covers.

—From Lindsay & Blackiston, No. 25 South Sixth street, we have received "Branthwaite's Retrospect" for January. This valuable compendium of medical science is issued half-yearly in this country simultaneously with the London edition. It embodies all the latest facts and discoveries in medical and surgical science, and its value is well known to the medical fraternity. The number before us contains a large number of able articles on practical medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and a number of papers on miscellaneous subjects are given in an appendix. A full index to the yearly volume is given. This work is useful to families, students, and amateurs, as well as members of the medical profession. The subscription price is $2·50 to regular annual subscribers, who pay in advance of publication; the price of each part after publication is $1·50.

—*The Little Corporal* for February has an attractive variety of stories, poems, and sketches which will please young readers. The editor gives an interesting account of how he came to start this enterprise. In 1865 he organized the "Army of the American Eagle," for the purpose of raising money for the last great Sanitary Fair to aid our sick and wounded soldiers. Over sixteen thousand dollars were raised by the sale at ten cents each of pictures of the veteran war eagle. At the close of his labors the editor found himself in correspondence with about twelve thousand children, and the idea occurred to him to keep up the pleasant connection by starting *The Little Corporal*. It is now proposed to make a number of improvements in the manner of conducting the magazine, while the general principles which have regulated its management from the beginning will be adhered to. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price $1 a year.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—One of the most magnificent efforts of self-assertion ever made by weak woman is to be seen in Mrs. Burton's preface to her husband's book on Brazil, recently published. It deserves to be quoted separate and alone:—

"Before the reader dives into the interior of Brazil, with my husband as a medium, let me address two words to him. I have returned home, on six months' leave of absence, after three years in Brazil. One of the many commissions I am to execute for Captain Burton is to see the following pages through the press. It has been my privilege during those three years to have been his almost constant companion; and I consider that to travel, write, read, and study under such a master is no small boon to any one desirous of seeing and learning. Although he frequently informs me, in a certain Oriental way, that 'the Moslem can permit no equality with women,' yet he has chosen me, his pupil, for this distinction, in preference to a more competent stranger. As long as there is anything difficult to do, a risk to be incurred, or any chance of improving the mind, and of educating oneself, I am a very faithful disciple; but I now begin to feel that, while he and his readers are old friends, I am humbly standing unknown in the shadow of his glory. It is therefore time for me respectfully but firmly to assert that, although I proudly accept of the trust confided to me, and pledge myself not to avail myself of my discretionary powers to alter one word of the original text, I protest vehemently against his religious and moral sentiments, which belie a good and chivalrous life. I point the finger of indignation particularly at what misrepresents our Holy Roman Catholic Church, and at what upholds that unnatural and repulsive law, polygamy, which the author is careful not to practise himself, but from a high moral pedestal he preaches to the ignorant as a means of population in young countries. I am compelled to differ with him on many other subjects; but, be it understood, not in the common spirit of domestic jar, but with a mutual agreement to differ and enjoy our differences, whence points of interest never flag. Having now justified myself, and given a friendly warning to a *fair* or *gentle* reader—the rest must take care of themselves—I leave him or her to steer through these anthropological sand banks and hidden rocks as best he or she may."

London Fogs and the Perils of London Streets.

The following striking picture appears in the London *Daily News* of the 4th ultimo:—

"A London day such as yesterday brings evils home. About 12 o'clock, when town traffic ran high, a fog descended that might be felt; it was not yellow, it was black. The lamps could hardly penetrate it; cabs crawled along; well-known houses took new and peculiar shapes; a grimy cloud came down and filled the streets from side to side. One portion of the traffic, however, seemed little affected by the fog. Big vans and wagons jolted along in their usual jaunty way. When these huge vehicles go slowly they are a nuisance, but not a danger; they hinder traffic, but do not hurt anybody; they kill time, but nothing else. Yet, when they go fast they are the most murderous engines since the scythe chariots of the old world wars. We must admit that their horses are fine beasts, but we do not fancy that the best point of view for admiring them is under their feet—though the public are too often forced to assume that lamentinous attitude. 45 persons were killed by vans last year in London. Express trains have not to answer, as a rule, for anything like the same annual loss of life. In the case of these vans, there is really no excuse; they need to be in no hurry and when they are jolted reckless-ly along it is simply b cause the driver is careless, and thinks by the weight of his vehicle to crush aside all rivals on wheels. The Street Traffic act, passed last session, has fallen far short of its aims."

The Music of the Spheres.

I.

Hast thou not heard it, the universal music?
The throbbing harmony, the old eternal rhyme?
Is the wild billows roaring,
In the mad torrent pouring,
And keeping with the stars its beat and march sublime?
Hast thou not heard it when the night was silent,
And nothing stirred but winds amid the trees,
And the star-orbits, strings of harps celestial,
Seemed quivering to the rush of melodies?

II.

If in thy soul there pulse not some faint responsive echo
Of that supernal everlasting hymn,
Thou'rt of the low earth, lowly,
Or tivest life unholy,
Or dullest spiritual sense by carnal grossness dim.
Hear it, O Poet, hear it! O Preacher, give it welcome!
O Loving Heart, receive it, deep in thine inmost core.
The harmony of Angels, Glory, for ever Glory.
Glory and Peace and Joy, and Love for evermore!

Different Kinds of Commercial Travellers in the West.

A writer in the Cleveland *Leader* sketches the different classes of commercial travellers in the West:—

"One-fourth of the travelling men are well entitled to the name of drummers. Representing for the most part small wholesale dealers, with little or no capital, who do business in the cities, a smaller class who are in country villages, the manufacturers of superfluous articles, dealers in patent rights, etc., they are employed on the quantity of *bone* they are known to possess. This is really the most useless class of travelling men, for the pay only commands unskilled labor, and much of it is from a class which possess only the most rudimentary education, and ought never to have wandered out of sight of the smoke of their friends.

"Perhaps it is an overestimate in computing one-half the habitual travelling men as true commercial travellers, men who are educated business men and to be classed with the best practical business talent in the country. They are employed for their abilities and experience, and are depended upon largely to advance the prosperity of the house with which they are connected. They have, as it were, to control and give direction to a vast amount of capital, which they are expected to handle so as to make valuable returns. They must keep themselves informed of the various prices of goods, the influences that advance or decrease values, the condition of the money market, of the legislation that tends to unsettle values, of the character and responsibility of the numerous dealers to whom they sell, of the laws for the collection of debts, of the proper time to press or restrict sales, and much other knowledge that only experience and a well-cultivated mind can compass. Of course, the requirements vary according to the nature of the calling, some being more exacting and laborious than others, but all, or nearly all, being subject to the criticism of an experienced business head, derelictions do not often pass unnoticed. A large portion of these travelling men ultimately are advanced, and become partners in their respective houses, and take high rank as accomplished and successful business men.

"The pay of travelling men varies from four hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per year and expenses borne. The first class, representing large houses, seldom receive less than fifteen hundred dollars, and many times overreach the largest sum we have named. The price paid to 'guerrillas' varies greatly according to the interest they represent. The pay of drummers sometimes does not exceed two hundred dollars per year, and rarely exceeds one thousand.

"The chief support of country hotels is derived from travelling men, but in favored localities on main routes of travel hotel-keeping is a good business to the best houses. It would seem that every town of any importance ought to afford at least one good hotel, but this is by no means the case. The exception is the rule. Without additional expense most of them could be largely improved, and their charges, almost universally two dollars a day, are large enough to afford a good table and good beds. Their cookery falls below that found in respectable private houses, and sleeping accommodations are proportionately much worse.

"The necessary expenses of travel vary according to the length of the route between points of trade. They range from three and a half to six dollars per day, the larger sum being an outside figure, unless one has extra baggage in the way of samples. Some are far more expensive, but they are persons of a convivial turn, or resort to the questionable practice of treating to get trade. Some houses encourage the practice, but generally it is not countenanced. New Yorkers are usually the most expensive travellers, a habit no doubt resulting from living in the most extravagant city on the continent; but as a general thing they are very intelligent and practical men, companionable and pleasant travelling acquaintances."

Fallen Sovereigns.

At the moment when the Queen of Spain, who might so easily have retained her throne, is compelled to seek an asylum abroad, it cannot be uninteresting to mention the names of the princes who, within the last half century, by circumstances foreseen or unforeseen, by their own fault or in consequence of unwise resistance, by false calculations or enterprises which could not possibly succeed, have fallen from power or lost a portion of their authority. The great conqueror of the century, he who transmuted the French Republic into a sort of universal monarchy, Napoleon I, was thrown down definitely in 1819. His brothers, the Kings Jerome and Joseph, had already succumbed. Murat, King of Naples, disappeared soon after. Immediately upon being restored the Bourbon monarchy in Spain began to totter. It lost all its American colonies, which became republics, and Ferdinand VII was kept on the throne only by the French expedition in 1823. In the following year took place the fall of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico. The Sultan of Turkey was shortly afterwards deprived of Greece, which was proclaimed an independent monarchy on the 3d of February, 1830. In the same year fell the Bey of Algiers, and also Charles X, led on by M. de Polignac and the Ultra Legitimist and Clerical faction. The King of Holland lost Belgium, that is to say, one-half of his States, on the 25th of August, and the deposition of the House of Orange-Nassau was proclaimed at Brussels. The Duke Charles of Brunswick was, on the 7th of September, 1830, driven from his dominions by an insurrection. The Czar, at the same epoch, lost Poland for a time. In 1833, the too famous Don Miguel, King of Portugal, was compelled to cede the crown to Donna Maria, daughter of Don Pedro, who retains the sovereignty of Brazil. Louis Philippe was sacrificed to the faults and obstinacy of M. Guizot. On the 1st December, 1848, the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria had to abdicate, in order to avoid being expelled. At that epoch Pius IX was brought back to, and has since been supported at Rome only by French arms. Austria, for a short time, lost possession of Hungary. The King of Prussia, Frederick William IV, threatened all along from 1848, was forced, on the 6th February, 1850, to take an oath to preserve the Prussian charter. In 1855 Nicholas I died of vexation and wounded self love, because he was stopped on the road to Constantinople. In 1850 the Duke of Modena, the Duchess of Parma, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany were struck out from the list of reigning princes. Soulouque, the Emperor of Hayti, was buried from his throne on the 15th of January, 1859. In the following year, Francis II, King of Naples, saw Garibaldi enter his capital on the 7th of September, and again another deposition was announced. Otho, King of the Hellenes, was driven from his throne by an insurrection in 1862. Three years later Prince Couza lost the quasi-sovereignty of Roumania. In 1866 the Emperor of Austria definitely gave up Venetia, the surrender of which may, perhaps, have saved the empire. In the same year Prussia overthrew the thrones of Hanover, Nassau, Brunswick, and Electoral Hesse, and Maximilian fell in Mexico.

During all this lapse of time no constitutional monarchy has been disturbed—no revolution has taken place in England or in Sweden, where the young dynasty continues; in Belgium the royal house has survived the storms of 1848; so in Portugal; in the United States no President has been overthrown with the exception of the Confederate leader Jefferson Davis, now engaged in commercial affairs. The military Presidents and Dictators in the South American States have been on the other hand sent adrift, each alternately by the others. Such is a sketch of the downfall of monarchies within the last half century. Every reader will draw from it the conclusion which is most agreeable to his opinions, be they royalist or in favor of the popular cause. To reproach the latter, however, with so many vicissitudes, would be difficult.

"NO SONG, NO SUPPER."

The Eccentricities of an Octogenarian.

The Vienna journals give a curious will left by a rich, eccentric octogenarian, named Stanislas Poltzmary, who lately died on his property near Pesth. After bequeathing pensions to all his old servants, and alms to the poor, he sets down an extraordinary clause instituting as his universal legatee M. Francois Lotz, Hungarian by origin, and a notary by occupation in a little town near Vienna. But the testator annexes one condition:—"My property," he wrote, "will belong to M. Lotz when he shall have sung either at La Scala in Milan, or the San Carlo in Naples, the parts of 'Othello,' in the opera of that name, and that of 'Elvino' in the *Sonnambula*. I do not dispose of my wealth in this manner for the sake of being thought an original, but having been present four years ago at an evening party in Vienna, I heard this gentleman sing a cavatina from each of those operas with a beautiful tenor voice. Therefore, I believe him likely to become an excellent artist. In any case, if the public hisses him he can console himself easily with three millions florins (£300,000), which I leave him." M. Lotz is at Naples for the last month, preparing to carry out the wishes of the deceased. The notary is not forty, has a well-turned voice, and works night and day to learn as quickly as possible the two parts with their pronunciation and singing. He will probably make a fiasco, but the property is well worthy the hazard.

A Huge Literary Swindle.

A London correspondent writes that the case of the Byron and Shelley Italian correspondence, revived by the reviewer, is amusing. Two leading publishers of London, Mr. Murray and Mr. Mason, esteemed themselves fortunate in being able to secure these letters, and Mr. Robert Browning edited them. The author of "The Ring and the Book" wrote an introduction of such length that he was accused of standing in the way of the sunshine. A copy was sent to Tennyson, with whom Mr. Palgrave happened to be staying at the time. The latter, in casually turning over the leaves, lighted on a passage written by his father in the *Quarterly*, and this led to the discovery of the fraud. It was discovered that the post marks of the Italian towns whence the letters had been despatched to England were modern, and were not in use at the time the letters purported to be written. White, the man who sold the letters to the publishers, and who refused to return the money, said he bought them in detached portions from "a lady in black." He knew the woman to be connected with a man who was somewhat of an impostor, and that her first story to him was untrue, but it was his interest to believe he had not been imposed upon. The letters were the most vapid stuff imaginable—the fabricator justly thinking there was nothing so ridiculous that might not pass muster under the name of the most gifted genius of his century. Browning does not stand alone in seeing in this nonsense indubitable marks of Shelley's mind. Lord Houghton and Earl Stanhope outbid the London publishers in securing fragments of the same poet proceeding from the same literary anvil. The subject is a tender one with all concerned.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$203,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
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20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
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25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900	Par. Market value, $1,150,325·25 Cost, $1,093,934·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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		116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

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Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street.

Published in conformity with the charter.

Receipts for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1868.

Premiums received, policy fees, etc	$614,679·58
Interest on investments	158 625·59
	$773,708 17

Losses and Expenditures During the Year.

Losses on 47 lives, amounting to	$188 360 00	
Expenses, salaries, advertisements, stamps, etc	20 575 07	
Rent and taxes, city, State, and national	4,251·26	
Commissions to agents, brokers, etc	55,083·03	
Premiums returned, policies cancelled, etc	30,211·90	288,474·16
Surplus		$484,284·01
Accumulated assets, December 31, 1867	$1 601 615 47	
Deduct scrip received in payment of premiums and notes	160,859·50	1 901,086 97
Accumulated assets Dec. 31, 1868		$2 385,370·98

Assets of the Company Liable for Losses.

Mortgages, ground rents real estate, etc	$635,619 01
United States, State of Pennsylvania, and city loans	721,028 88
Pennsylvania Railroad, county, city, and other bonds	156 712 63
Bank railroad, and insurance stocks	140 952 75
Premium notes secured by policies	449,445·96
Scrip dividends purchased	186 593·79
Balances in hands of agents	26 991·84
Loans, accrued interest, quarterly payments, etc	91,813 07
Cash in bank and on hand	62,922 62
	$2,422,010·93
Deduct losses not due	16,700·00
	$2 405,370 93
Market value January, 1869	$2,524,758 95

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.
Scrip previous to 1867 receivable in payment of premiums.
Policies issued on the various plans of insurance.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	John G Brenner,
Theophilus Paulding,	Benjamin Coates,
Edmund A. Souder,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel E. Stokes,	James B. McFarland,
Henry C. Townsend,	William P. Hacker,
Thomas W. Davis,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Joseph M. Price,	William H Kern,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James Easton,
Rodolphus Kent,	Edward M. Needles,
Samuel J. Christian,	Charles Watson.
James O. Pease,	Ellwood Johnson,
Warner M. Ralm,	John G. Reppller,
Frederic A. Hoyt,	John A. Needles,
Christian J. Hoffman,	Baltimore.

Solicitor,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
Medical Examiners,
E. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. [1 30 stuthrt
H. G. WILSON, Superintendent of Agencies.

BLANK BOOKS.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 26

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
1 21 th3t [No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALLEN J. HUBBS, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE HUBBS, the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition for allowance of the sum of $300, elected to be retained by her under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN ROBERTS,
1 23 th 46 Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHRISTIAN BALD, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ELIZABETH BALD, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of property elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, the same will be approved by the Court.
GEORGE W. THORN,
1 29 fths 46 Attorney for Widow.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of REBECCA FOLEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY A. ROWE, Executrix of the estate of Rebecca Foley, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city

BOARD OF TRADE.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report—Interesting Facts.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh, shipping and commission merchants; Vice-Presidents, Samuel V. Merrick, formerly Merrick & Sons, machinists; James C. Hand, of James C. Hand & Co., iron and hardware commission merchants; Frederick Fraley, President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company; Secretary of the Association, T. Morris Perot, of T. Morris Perot & Co., wholesale druggists; Treasurer, Richard Wood, of Wood, Marsh & Hayward, wholesale dry goods.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Executive Council was submitted. This document, after reviewing the formation and action of the National Board of Trade in this city last fall, states:—

In reference to direct foreign trade from our own port by steamship to Europe, the Council have not been unmindful or neglectful of its duties. The last report of the Committee, who have watchfully and industriously attended to this matter, stands upon our minutes as follows:

"Mr. Souder, chairman of a committee in reference to steam transportation, stated that, after repeated interviews with the officers of the Pennsylvania Central road, he thought it safe to affirm the probability that, at no distant day, a line of steamers to Liverpool would be placed in service. With regard to a North German line, he stated that a first-class line of steamships is now being fitted out between Altoona and either New York or Philadelphia on this side; that Philadelphia might secure them by a sufficient subscription and effort, but that he was not yet prepared to propose any line of action, and asked a continuance. Report accepted."

This line to Liverpool will be started at the joint risk of Hunderide & Henderson, of Glasgow, and the Pennsylvania Central Road, Mr. Mellaury being the agent. The steamship line to the north of Germany mentioned above is one eminently deserving the most serious consideration of the business public of Philadelphia. It will be in every respect a first class line. It will be the recipient of a subvention from the Prussian government. The managers of it are strongly inclined to make Philadelphia its American terminus. All that is needed is that a Philadelphia interest should be created by a joint contribution to its funds and a joint risk (if such there be) in its success.

The hesitation of the committee of this board in regard to pressing its claims upon the public has originated in unpleasant reminiscences of the results of some former undertakings. The question is still open, and is worthy of careful consideration by the two powers equal to the task of insuring a decision in favor of this city—the one the great business public of Philadelphia, before whom the cost of the enterprise, it would seem, would be as nothing; the other the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which would be the principal recipient of its advantages.

At the stated meeting in February last, on motion of Mr. Kent, a memorial was addressed to the Councils of the city in favor of the immediate construction of a second ice boat, for the purpose of securing an open winter navigation of the Delaware river. The Council are now happy to congratulate the Association upon the completion of an ice-breaker believed to be adequate to all reasonable requirements, and capable, with the help of the old one, if not alone, of keeping an open channel from our wharves to the sea.

The frauds upon the internal revenue had become so manifest, in regard especially to the articles of whisky and tobacco, that a special meeting of Council was called in April last, at the instance of Mr. Merrick, to consider, and if possible to indicate, some plan by which a greater revenue from those articles could be secured to the government; and the demoralization, so general and so great as was apparent in the trade in those articles, be measurably checked. After mature consideration and debate, a memorial was prepared by Mr. Merrick and forwarded to Congress, in favor of a diminution of the tax upon whisky to not less than fifty cents per gallon, and a change of the mode of taxing tobacco, so that all or nearly all the excise tax should be collected upon the leaf. The former change was adopted. The results are probably not yet fully apparent, but so far as they are manifest they certainly do not show that diminished temptation will wholly eliminate fraud.

Memorials have also been forwarded to Congress against permitting any local private or public corporations or individuals to levy tolls upon commerce entering the mouths of the Mississippi, under the specious pretence of improving or deepening its channel.

Also, at the instance of Mr. Wetherill, in favor of continuing government aid to the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Also, on motion of Mr. Fraley, in March last, in favor of the bill then before Congress diminishing materially or entirely removing the excise on domestic manufactures.

Also, on motion of Mr. Buzby, in favor of continuing appropriations for the active prosecution of the United States Coast Survey.

Also, on motion of Mr. Allen, against the further postponement of the time when that portion of the bankrupt act should become operative which requires the debtor to show assets to the value of 50 per cent of his indebtedness in order to receive the benefit of its provisions.

The subject of taxation by States and local municipalities of commercial travellers, exhibiting goods and selling by sample, under the name of licenses, was brought to the notice of the Council by a highly respectable house, which had been the sufferer by an extravagant penalty imposed in the city of Pittsburg upon one of their employes, who had actually paid a license tax. These license laws are in force in almost every State, and a State court of Maryland has recently decided that they are not in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which secures to every person in a State he may visit the same rights as are enjoyed by a citizen thereof. That the effect of these laws upon the whole and in regard to the general interests of trade is pernicious, cannot be doubted; but where a reform can begin, or how and by what authority it can be effected, is of such difficult determination, and requiring the acquiescence and assent of so many parties, that it seems almost impossible of accomplishment. It was remitted by Council as a fit subject for their consideration to the National Board of Trade.

The Council have above recapitulated, as is required by the constitution, the principal subjects which have received their attention and been definitively acted upon. As has been their custom for some years past, they will here add a few words respecting the results of the business of the year in the three great staples of the State—coal, iron and petroleum.

Measured by quantities sent to market no year has ever been so productive as the past; and, judging from these quantities, no year has ever added more to the wealth of the State than the past. The anthracite coal sent to market from the three great coal fields is 15,674,257 tons, against 12,512,503 tons in 1867, an increase of 1,161,854 tons, notwithstanding a long suspension of production in the Schuylkill region in consequence of a strike on the part of the operatives; but as the production of the year before was diminished in about equal quantity from the same cause in another region, perhaps this may be considered as a chronic and normal affliction of this trade, and that this increase of 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 tons is about the legitimate increase of this product, and as no over production or over-stock is apparent from the present prices, it may be taken as a fair conclusion that the consumption of the country will absorb fully this increase in the future, as in the past.

If the bituminous fields have been equally productive, and it is certain that they have, the total coal product of the State has not been less than 18,000,000 tons. The price at the collieries has been at least $2 50 per ton. From this it is seen that fully $45,000,000 have been distributed among the producers. Fully an equal amount has been received within our borders by transporters and dealers, since an estimate of $5 per ton at the State line is within the average price of the year. This product may safely be set down at 90,000,000.

But the article of petroleum has transcended in quantity all estimate and, one may almost say, all bounds. The export has been:

	1867.	1868.
New York, - -	33,854,133	52,803,202
Philadelphia, - -	29,437,429	40,505,620
	63,271,562	93,308,822
All other ports, - - -		5,972,938
Total - - - -		99,281,760

This statement does not include Detroit and some other lake ports from which considerable shipments are made, or California, from which some goes to the Islands of the Pacific. It is not unreasonable to suppose, indeed it is certain, that these would, if added, close up the full 100,000,000 gallons of export. The prices at Philadelphia have ranged from 23½c., the lowest, to 34c., about the highest, for refined. Of the whole export, about 8 per cent. has been crude, which has been worth from 11½ to 18c. Estimating from these data, the export value at port of shipment has been fully $27,000,000, in currency, and were it not that this vast and rapidly increasing production has outrun the consumption, also enormous and increasing, this article alone ought to, and would have, at its real intrinsic value as compared with any illuminating substance in existence, been worth AT LEAST 100,000,000 GOLD DOLLARS. Before petroleum was discovered, the kerosene oil made from bituminous coal, retailing at $1 40 per gallon, was fast superseding all other illuminators. If it should prove in the future that we are exhausting our reservoir of this article it will be a subject of great regret that we do not now adopt some means to husband our resources in the present. If we had exported but 50,000,000 gallons the past year and could by any means have retained for future use the rest, it is certain that this moiety would have realized to us as much as the whole has done.

The rate of increase in shipments has been:

1861, - - - - -	gallons,	1,183,632
1862, - - - - -		11,140,093
1863, - - - - -		28,250,721
1864, - - - - -		31,872,972
1865, - - - - -		29,805,623
1866, - - - - -		67,430,451
1867, - - - - -		68,189,031
1868, - - - - -		100,000,000

The domestic consumption added to this export would show that the world has taken for consumption not less than 140,000,000 gallons of this remarkable product, and a value of over $37,000,000 in our currency.

The exact statistics of iron production for the year 1868 cannot yet be quoted. From the returns already received by the secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, no greater increase over the production of last year is anticipated than the increase of 1867 over 1866.

The production for 1868 upon this basis would be: Of pig iron of all kinds, - - tons, 872,822

From the forges and bloomeries, - -	32,161
And of rails, - - - - -	253,380
Manufactured iron in the various forms—rod, sheet, plate, hoop, nails, &c., -	265,821
Tons, - - - - -	551,535

These amounts would indicate a value of not less than $68,000,000, at the average of prices current for the year.

Aggregating these values, we have for these three articles not less than:

Coal, - - - - -	$90,000,000
Petroleum, - - - - -	37,000,000
Iron, - - - - -	68,000,000
Total, - - -	$195,000,000

These statements with regard to these three great sources of wealth (two of them exclusively Pennsylvanian, or nearly so, petroleum and anthracite coal) which distinguish this State, they being additional to an agriculture as productive in the main as that of any other State of equal geographical extent, and additional also to a manufacturing and mechanical industry in textile fabrics, and in iron, wood and stone as diversified and as extensive as can be found anywhere in this country among an equal population, for the practical purpose of demonstrating to our business men and citizens the magnitude and importance of our own domestic trade, which involves the exchanged values within our borders of not less aggregate amount than that of the whole cotton product of the country, 2,200,000 bales, at $80 per bale, $176,000,000, the great and almost exclusive staple of eight States; and further to impress upon our great carrying companies the necessity of reconsidering the policy upon which they appear to act, with systematic and determined persistency of subordinating the home trade to the through traffic over their roads, the one of them by allowing drawbacks of freight on the coal transported through and beyond our limits, and the other making a less charge per mile on merchandise transported through and beyond than on that delivered at our own warehouses; in the one case annulling for us the advantage of locality in regard to cheap fuel, so important to our manufacturers, and in the other taxing our distributing trade by freight charges equal to those levied upon goods carried one hundred miles beyond our limits.

The Council have at various times expressed their opinion upon the great question of the policy of protection to home industry in the arrangement of a tariff. They have taken it for granted that so far as this Board, this city and this State are concerned this policy is no longer an open question; that it is the fixed and settled conviction of this organization that a protective tariff is absolutely necessary in the present state of the finances of our country, not only to our onward progress, but to our very existence as a nation regardful of its credit, and the Council have at all times acted upon the conviction, as they will in the future, that a watchful attention was incumbent upon them to see that no step should be taken without their earnest opposition, tending to an abandonment of that principle.

The usual statistics, which have been found by experience to be of considerable interest, especially abroad, will be found in the appendix, to wit, the full statistics of iron, coal and petroleum, and the exports and imports of Philadelphia, together with as full a statement of the manufacturing industry of the city as can, from the internal revenue returns and other sources, be obtained, with such other notices as seem to be of value for reference and permanent use.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Executive Council.

JOHN WELSH, President.

A. J. PERKINS, Secretary.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 5¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 4¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6 40, 8·40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·20, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.

S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D. No. 1309 Spruce street.

Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orancall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. FIFTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 29 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at the corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·45 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·20 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Falls Ferry at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·40 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Mail train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·20 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12 45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 5 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·30 and 10 10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 45 and 7 31 A. M., and 12·20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·00 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·45 P. M. Arriving from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 2·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5·30 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable on y at the office of the Railroad, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2 45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·2 0 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2·10, 6·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1068. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4 50 P. M., 6·18 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·00 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 00 A. M., and leave Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. O. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. O. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7 45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 00 P. M., and transfer at B. O. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·00 P. M., connect at B. O Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

4 10

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations, 2·00
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 3, 5·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 4 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M. 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Line, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 50.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 1, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before the time of starting. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

DELAWARE DIVISION.—DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at MARKET Street, between SIXTEENTH and SEVENTEENTH Streets, which is reached directly by the MARKET Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving from and Market streets forty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be obtained on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8·00 A. M.
Fast Line..... 12·00 M.
Erie Express..... 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 3·00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 3·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 3·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.—

Cincinnati Express..... 9·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 3·20 A. M.
Fast Accommodation..... 8·30 A. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 3·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Train..... 9·10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 3·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4·30 P. M.
Day Express..... 9·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9·00 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANKLIN FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL R. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to the Value of Fifty Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 22

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 6·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., Express, 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 2 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10·10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12·05 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 9·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia... 4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 12

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 8·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf south Walnut street,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Fast Driving—Robbery—Street Fighting—Dishonest Domestic—Resisting an Officer—Colored Man Charged with Larceny—Stole a Stove—Beat his Wife—Row at a Ball.

—Richard White was arrested at Broad and South streets yesterday for fast driving. He had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was fined. Hugh Green and James Burk, alias Sailor Burk, have been held for a further hearing to answer the charge of robbery. They went into a store at Eighteenth and Catherine streets the other evening, and while Green held the attendant Burk helped himself out of the money-drawer. The proprietor made his appearance about the time Burk was appropriating the proceeds of the till. The latter drew a revolver and prevented the occupant from giving any alarm until he had made his exit from the place. Last evening Sergeant Hearst came across the defendants, but they resisted him. Aid was obtained and the prisoners were marched to the lock-up.

—William and Mary Manard quarrelled at Fifth and Spruce streets last night. The result was that they were arrested and held to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

—Edith Hudson has been held to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge of larceny. It is alleged that as a servant in families she has helped herself to a quantity of clothing, etc. She was arrested yesterday on the Frankford road and taken before Alderman Heins, who disposed of the case as stated above.

—Pat Harron was arrested at Ninth and Spring Garden streets yesterday, upon the charge of having assaulted a baker at Ninth and Locust streets on Christmas Eve. Harron resisted the officer, but was finally escorted to the lock-up. Alderman Swift held him to answer.

—George Hornkeith (colored) helped himself to a demijohn of whisky at a tavern at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets yesterday. As he was leaving the premises he dropped the demijohn and broke it to pieces. He returned to the bar-room, and was appropriating more property when he was arrested. Alderman Pancoast committed him.

—James Benneman (colored) resides at No. 734 Shippen street. Yesterday he visited a store at Seventh and South streets, deliberately placed a stove in his push-cart, and moved off. He was arrested at Seventh and Lombard streets, and committed by Alderman Pancoast.

—Michael Maher, for beating his wife, has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Hood.

—Last night the Forrest Assembly gave a ball at Eighth and Spring Garden streets. Officer Hill, of the Eighth district, attempted to serve a warrant on one of the disorderly characters in the room, but was prevented, and received a severe beating. Sergeant Jones was informed of the occurrence, and went to the assistance of Hill. He was also set upon and badly beaten. The officers were forced to leave the premises without their prisoner. During the melee some half dozen shots were fired.

FIRES.—Several fires, one or two of them rather serious, took place last night.

Shortly after 12 o'clock flames were discovered in the premises No. 1528 Frankford road. The place was occupied by Messrs. Davis & Fitler, spoke and hub manufacturers, and owned by Mr. Jesse Rutherfield. The origin of the fire was accidental. Loss trifling; about one hundred dollars.

About 2 o'clock the alarm bells were again struck. This time the fire was in the establishment known as the "Continental Pork House," Nos. 35 and 37 Poplar street. The building was a two-storied one, formerly used by Mr. Glenat as an omnibus stable. Offices and salesrooms occupied the first floor, families the second. Large quantities of hams and tongues were stored both on the first floor and in the cellar. The fire, which is supposed to have originated from an overheated stove, worked its way up to the second story, and partially burned off the roof. The families who occupied the second story were compelled to make their escape through the windows. The loss upon building and stock will reach $8000, most of which falls upon Messrs. Adam H. Wurthman & Co., who occupied the lower floor, and used the cellar as a storeroom.

The foregoing fire was yet burning when the one-story grain sheds at the N. E corner of Second street and Columbia avenue were also discovered to be ablaze. These buildings are rather irregularly erected, and were occupied by various parties for various purposes. The stables attached to the premises were higher than the main buildings by a story and a half, and were filled with horses and vehicles. One of the firms who occupied the main buildings was J. S. Caboon & Co., gravel-roof manufacturers. In this portion the fire originated. In addition to this firm the following parties were also in the premises:—Baker & Son, hay dealers; Mr. Stikel, baker; Francis Farr, hay dealer; John Dorian, butcher; Herman Taylor, huckster; William Swift, huckster; William Brandt, huckster; Mr. Durk, milkman, and James Dief, harness maker.

The property belonged to the Rex estate. The majority of the horses in the stables were gotten out in safety; two of them, however, were burned to death, and a third, after being conducted from his stall, stumbled into a large well or vat in the yard, and was drowned. The loss cannot be estimated at present, and the insurances are not known.

PRESIDENTIAL.—Many of our readers will regret to learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen, C. F. Norton, Esq., urged by the pressure of large mining interests which require his attention, is about to make an extended tour through the South and Southwest, and has, therefore, tendered his resignation as President of the Commonwealth National Bank. His great experience and skilful direction as first officer have largely advanced the interests of that institution. The election of a successor to so valuable an officer is a matter of much difficulty and importance, and the friends of the institution will be glad to learn that E. P. Mitchell, Esq., of the eminent firm of Tyndale & Mitchell, at the earnest request of Mr. Norton, has accepted the offer tendered to him and will at once enter upon the duties of President. Mr. Mitchell is a general favorite among our merchants, and is, besides, a gentleman of liberal culture and refinement. His experience in mercantile matters, and thorough familiarity with the affairs of the Bank, of which he has been an active director since its organization, qualify him as a worthy successor to Mr. Norton, and we have no doubt that, under his able management, the Commonwealth Bank will lose nothing of its present popularity. We congratulate it on having secured his very valuable services.

THE SALE OF MRS. TWITCHELL'S FURNITURE.—This morning the sale of furniture belonging to Mrs. Twitchell was commenced at the auction rooms of James A. Freeman, No. 422 Walnut street. There was a large attendance, and the bidding on some of the articles was quite lively. Much of the furniture, particularly that belonging to the parlors, dining-room and principal bed-rooms, is handsome and appears to be nearly new. The bedsteads, chairs, tables, piano, and other articles, are of finely carved black walnut and rosewood. The carpets for the lower parts of the house are of velvet and tapestry, and appear to be in excellent condition. The china and glassware are handsome and expensive, and altogether the house, when the appalling tragedy was committed, appears to have been fitted up in surpassingly style for the convenience and comfort of its inmates. The articles sold this forenoon were principally lots of kitchen and common chamber furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, &c. Many of the articles appeared to be nearly new; the competition for some of the lots was spirited, and good prices were realized.

A DEEPLY INTERESTING LECTURE.—By a correspondence, which we publish elsewhere in our paper of to-day, it will be seen that the Hon. George Connell has been invited to deliver a lecture in this city on a subject that is of the deepest interest to every American citizen, viz.: "One Government for the American Continent." The lecture will be delivered in Concert Hall on Friday evening next, and as it gives, we understand, a comprehensive and exhaustive treatment of the whole subject (the proper disposition to be made of Canada included), those who attend will have a favorable opportunity of forming an opinion as to the justice and actual necessity for having but one government on the American continent.

THE STEAM MAN.—The Steam Man, invented last fall, and which has since surprised and astonished so many of our citizens, is to be on exhibition in our city, and will be advertised as soon as a suitable place can be procured. This novel invention has created considerable excitement throughout the country, and our citizens will no doubt be delighted with witnessing its wonderful performances.

RESCUED.—About half-past 9 o'clock last night, Edward Carlin was discovered in the act of walking overboard at Pine street wharf, and rescued by one of the Harbor Police.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

List of schools and pupils admitted to Boys' High School, Feb. 1, 1869:—

Section.	School.	No. Admitted
14	Hancock	18
15	Jefferson	15
10	Northwest	10
8	Southeast	8
9	Keystone	7
15	Lincoln	8
8	Mt. Vernon	7
27	Newtown	7
13	Wyoming	7
17	Ludlow	6
11	Madison	6
14	Monroe	6
7	Southwest	6
18	Vaughan	6
8	Locust Street	5
2	Nebinger, G. W	5
6	Northeast	5
20	Twentieth Section	5
1	Wecacoe	4
21	Manayunk	3
24	Mantua	3
4	Ringgold	3
26	Jackson	2
22	Harmony Consol. Gram., No. 3	2
22	Rittenhouse	2
25	Sherman	2
25	Irving	1
	Hebrew Educational Society	1
28	Kenderton	1
	Total	169

The following named pupils were admitted to the Boys' High School February 1, 1869:—

Names.	Schools.
Adams, William H	Hancock.
Airey, John	Newton.
Alcorn, Charles	Southwest.
Alsgeo, William H	Southwest.
Alt-reder, Charles K	Southeast.
Anderson, Edw. W	Lincoln.
Anderson, Frank C	Mt. Vernon.
Armstrong, Willis R	Manayunk.
Ashmead, Walter K	Mantua.
Atmore, George W	Monroe.
Autenrieth, Charles M	Lincoln.
Austin, Elwood R	Vaughan.
Ayres, George H	Madison.
Ayres, Wilmon W	Locust Street.
Bahr, Thomas T	Mantua.
Barr, James W	Southwest.
Beidelman, Howard	Hancock.
Bellis, Harry	Southeast.
Bement, William P	Lincoln.
Bentley, John B	Wyoming.
Bergen, John W	Southeast.
Bincer, Harry	Jefferson.
Blair, Samuel W	Northwest.
Bowen, David H	Vaughan.
Brazer, Christopher	Twentieth Section.
Brown, Thomas C	Northwest.
Brown, William R	Southeast.
Cadwalader, Oscar E	Hancock.
Cake, Edward C	Jefferson.
Campbell, Alexander	Ludlow.
Coleman, Isaiah H	Hancock.
Collins, Alfred B	Wecacoe.
Connor, Francis J	Mt. Vernon.
Cooper, Henry B	Lincoln.
Cooper, James C	Ringgold.
Cordery, Daniel	Madison.
Coxe, Paul	Jefferson.
Crosby, George J	Mt. Vernon.
Culin, John F	Newton.
Curtis, William H	Keystone.
Daly, James	Geo. W. Nebinger.
Devenney, Thomas	Monroe.
Dobelbower, James	Southwest.
Dougherty, Edward A	Madison.
Drake, Lucien F	Rittenhouse.
Dripps, Joseph H	Ludlow.
Essick, William F	Ludlow.
Farr, William J	Keystone.
Fisher, Andrew H	Harmony.
Fisher, William E	Harmony.
Foster, George McG	Keystone.
Foulke, Harry B	Monroe.
Fonst, Robert M	Wyoming.
Gamble, William C	Hancock.
Greenebaum, Simon	Northeast.
Greis, Edwin C	Lincoln.
Haig, Charles H. R	Jefferson.
Hance, Robert A	Northwest.
Hansell, Howard F	Northwest.
Hansell, George W	Northwest.
Harris, Albert H	Northeast.
Hart, Walter H	Hancock.
Harmer, Conrad M	Jefferson.
Hasson, Francis P	Locust Street.
Haywood, Charles H	Ludlow.
Heilman, George W	Madison.
Henry, Francis J	Southeast.
Holland, John F	Ringgold.
Horn, Harris S	Jefferson.
Horning, Amos	Jefferson.
Hughes, Joseph M	Southeast.
Janvier, Charles F	Irving.
Kent, Robert D	Newton.
Kaufmann, Robert D	Hancock.
Kelly, Charles S	Hancock.
Kirk, Charles W. W	Madison.
Kocherperger, Hiram M	Twentieth Section.
Lautenback, Benj. F	Jefferson.
Lutz, John	Rittenhouse.
Lewis, F. J. G	Monroe.
Lewis, Frank S	Hancock.
Lewis, Howard W. S	Locust Street.
Long, James H	Jefferson.
Love, Warrington	Hancock.
Lowenstein, Samuel	Jefferson.
Lynch, Pierce S	Mt. Vernon.
Lyons, Lucien E. R	Southwest.
Mackey, Frank	George W. Nebinger.
McIntosh, Samuel G	Keystone.
Maisel, John A	Ringgold.
Mallon, Harry C	Twentieth Section.
Marion, Martin L	Jackson.
Martin, Francis B	George W. Nebinger.
Martin, William A. K	Hancock.
Mathews, Albert	Twentieth Section.
Matlack, John	Jefferson.
McCracken, George H. Y	Hancock.
McDonald, John H	Mt. Vernon.
McKibbin, Joseph	Northeast.
McLaughlin, Wm. J	Locust Street.
McCauley, Edward	Hancock.
McGargee, George M	Kenderton.
Meicher, Walter S	Twentieth Section.
Meredith, Edward T	Manayunk.
Millard, Franklin	Hancock.
Muller, Philip R	Northwest.
Myers, William J	Monroe.
Oelsner Julius Sol	Hebrew School.
Oesterlee, Herman G	Jefferson.
Oliver, Charles A	Manayunk.
Pancoast, Charles K	Northwest.
Parbs, Charles H	Wyoming.
Partridge, Conrad L	Hancock.
Patterson, William L	Lincoln.
Parker, Andrew J	Wyoming.
Paxson, Edward J	Vaughan.
Pedrick, William B	Keystone.
Peterman, William H	Wyoming.
Pearson, John S	Newton.
Pilley, Alfred H	Hancock.
Pinto, Samuel M	Northeast.
Poalk, James L	Keystone.
Porter, Isaac	Sherman.
Potter, William J	Newton.
Quinn, Joseph A	Ludlow.
Ramberger, John J	Newton.
Ramsey, George W	Jefferson.
Rapp, Harry	Lincoln.
Ray, Daniel F	Vaughan.
Raynor, Charles	Wyoming.
Rehl, William F	Vaughan.
Roberts, John W	Wyoming.
Rosenbaum, Edward L	Monroe.
Roessler, Thomas F	Wecacoe.
Sacriste, Louis	Mantua.
Schmidt, Fred	Jefferson.
Schwab, Henry	Southeast.
Scott, Charles T	Wecacoe.
Sheppard, William B	Northwest.
Shey, Francis P	Wecacoe.
Shields, Harry	Madison.
Singleton, John J	George W. Nebinger.
Smith, Edward A	George W. Nebinger.
Smith, William P. A	Vaughan.
Speilman, E	Northwest.
Struthers, Hugh	Northeast.
Vendig, Leonidas	Hancock.
Walton, George A	Jackson.
Welk, John Ae	Newton.
West, Oscar F	Hancock.
Whitechurch, Perseus	Sherman.
Willard, Benjamin F	Southwest.
Williams, Joseph H	Mt. Vernon.
Winslow, John M	Southeast.
Wolff, Otto	Mt. Vernon.
Worth, James Henry	Keystone.
Yerkes, A. Addison	Ludlow.
Young, John C	Manayunk.
Young, Samuel H	Northwest.
Zimmerman, Walter	Locust Street.

ESSAY.—An essay upon the "Culture of Tender Exotic Plants in Glass Houses," will be read in Horticultural Hall this (Tuesday) evening, February 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, by Walter Elder. Admission free.

NEW BUILDING.—The dedication ceremonies of the new Commercial Exchange Hall will take place on Monday, March 1, at 12 o'clock, noon. The banquet at 6 P. M. at the Continental Hotel.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Last week some fifty corner-loungers were arrested in different sections of the city.

OPEN COURT.—The court for the trial of policemen will hereafter be public. This is a new order from the Chief of Police.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commissioners To-day.

The Board of Commissioners for the erection of new public buildings met in Select Council chamber at noon to day. Joshua Spering, Esq., was called to the chair, in the absence of William S. Stokley, Esq. Mr. Thomas W. Walter stated that the meeting had been called by the Committee on Architecture and Plans—that committee being ready to report the space required for the structures and the space left vacant after the erection of the new buildings.

Independence Square contains 203,926 square feet. Suitable buildings erected on Fifth and Sixth and Walnut streets will cover 77,475 square feet; leaving unoccupied space amounting to 126,451 square feet. These buildings will contain an aggregate of floor room in the several stories of 150,000 square feet, exclusive of halls, stairways, and walls. This is 34,621 square feet, or nearly one-third more room than is now required by the departments upon the most liberal estimates. They ask for an aggregate of 115,379 square feet.

Besides this large surplus of room, the court yard in the centre, which will measure at least 230 feet by 300 feet, will afford ample room for other buildings, should they ever be needed.

It should also be remarked, that the buildings now on the square, exclusive of Independence Hall, cover 25,639 square feet, which is one-third as much as will be covered by the new buildings.

As to the space in Penn Squares, Mr. Walter gave the following exhibit:—

N. W. corner,	306 by 224 6,	equal	68 391	square feet
N. E.	"	306 " 223 0,	"	69,678	"
S. W.	"	230 " 223 6,	"	51 405	"
S. E.	"	230 " 228 0,	"	52,449	"
				242,001	"

Mr. Walter set forth the following:—

Area of square	203,926	square feet.
Proposed new buildings	77,475	" "
Unoccupied space	126,451	" "
Floor room in new buildings in rooms only	150,000	" "
Floor room asked for by the Departments	115,379	" "
Excess	34 621	" "
Court-yard 230 by 300 feet	69,000	" "
Present building, exclusive of Independence Hall	25,639	" "

Mr. Dickinson desired to know whether the gentleman was in order when he referred to Penn Square.

The Chair thought so, from the fact that at the last meeting reference was made to Penn Square.

Colonel Page said that Mr. Dickinson had introduced the matter at the last meeting, and Mr. Walter's remarks were intended to disabuse the public mind as to the alleged sufficiency of space on Penn Square for the erection of the proposed buildings. The speaker was in favor of Independence Square for the new buildings, and believed that the remarks in reference to Penn Square were such as to show that the ground was insufficient for the purposes for which the commission was constituted.

Mr. Harper spoke in favor of Penn Squares as the proper site for the new buildings. He had fought for it in Councils, and was of the opinion that it was the only proper place for their construction.

Mr. McCarthy was opposed to any discussion in reference to the site for the new buildings. He thought Councils was the proper place for debate, and with that body rested the selection of ground.

Mr. Billington was glad to hear the report of the Committee on Plans and Architecture, and contended that the facts set forth by that committee would disabuse the minds of the public in reference to Penn Square being a suitable site for the new buildings.

Mr. Gillingham moved that the Committee on Plans and Architecture be directed to notify Councils of the space contained in Independence Square, accompanied by the plans of the committee.

Mr. Harper thought that it was out of order to present to Councils the plans of the committee, because the commission had not adopted the plans.

Mr. Gillingham said that the committee would not present the plan with the representation that it was adopted, but would only make a report setting forth the space contained in Independence Square.

Mr. Walter hoped the plan would not be submitted to Councils. It was gotten up in a hurry, and the figures would answer much better than it.

The report was withdrawn.

Mr. Kneass offered the following:—

Resolved, That the president of this commission be requested to lay before Councils the facts that a municipal building can be erected upon Independence Square with sufficient capacity to accommodate all the wants of the city, and leave a space of 126 451 square feet of open area, without removing the old Hall.

Colonel Page said that both resolutions were out of order. This commission had been appointed to build new public buildings on Independence Square, and those who were opposed to their erection on that square ought not to be on the commission.

Mr. James V. Watson moved to adjourn. Agreed to. So the commission adjourned without any action on Mr. Kneass' resolution.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

14 shares Increased Capital Stock Union Mutual Insurance Co	$7 75
50 shares Maple Shade Oil Co	87½c.
200 shares Mingo Oil Co	15c.
$125 Wabash and Erie Canal (special stock)	2½ per cent.
Pew No. 134, Church of the Epiphany	$50
59 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad	$55
12 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co	60c.
1 share Continental Hotel Co., (old stock.)	$280
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Co	$39
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$7
120 shares American Life Insurance Co	$63 50
1 share Continental Hotel Co., (old stock.)	$280
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Co	$39
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$7
200 shares Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Co	$45
200 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co	$5 75
7 shares Bank of North America	$240
29 shares Fourth National Bank	$100 50
50 shares National Exchange Bank	$101
50 shares Central Transportation Co	$45
80 shares Southern Transportation Co	$40
11 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad	$99
16 shares Southwark National Bank	$108
OLD YORK ROAD—4 Frame Dwellings	$5 00
SOUTH No. 641—Store and Dwelling	$6275
CATHARINE, above Sixteenth—Building Lot	$5000
TENTH (North), No. 229—Desirable Dwelling	$1000
SEVENTH (North) No. 2124—Modern Dwelling	$8150

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1229 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869.
A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. BECKWITH'S, No. 1229 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for Instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desirous of becoming students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the class per FEBRUARY 8, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.
2 2 5tp Dr. S. W. BECKWITH, No. 1229 WALNUT Street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. PANCOAST, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to
WILLIAM W. JUVENAL,
LIBRARY Street, bel w Fifth,
Attorney for TACY S. PANCOAST,
2 5tuth6* Executrix.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 999 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings To-day in the Senate and House—The State Editorial Convention.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, Feb 2.

The House convened at 10 o'clock. The private calendar was taken up and considered. The following are the Philadelphia bills:—Supplement to an act to incorporate the Philadelphia Real Estate Association, with amendments providing that the corporation shall pay such bonus or taxes as are now or may be hereafter required by law. An act to provide for the paving of North and South College avenue, with an amendment, and as much of the public highway as lies west of and along the line of the Girard College grounds. An act relative to turnpike and plank road companies. An act to vacate the Buck road from Tenth street to Twelfth street, in the First ward, in the city of Philadelphia. An act to confirm the title of David B Paul to a certain lot of ground in the Twenty-fourth ward. An act to repeal an act authorizing the appointment of a Measurer of Paving Stones, an amendment that the law go into effect on January 1, 1870, was voted down. An act relating to fishing in the river Delaware, as offered by Mr. Kleckner, was defeated. A resolution was passed granting the use of the Hall to the Editorial Convention, and gentlemen composing it were invited to seats on the floor during the sessions of the House.

Arrest of a Noted Criminal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—George Francis, alias Gusehaw, alias Stephen Boyle, who was arrested last evening, after attempting a burglary on a jewellery store, and after firing at the officer, has been identified as the murderer of Sheriff Olcott, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Fire.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—The College building, at Adrian, Michigan, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the contents were saved. The loss on the building is $25,000; insured for $6,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Cotton firmer and in moderate demand; middling uplands 29 cents. Flour dull and prices weak; Howard Street superfine, $6 @6 75; do. extra, $7 25@9 50; do family, $9@11 25; City Mills superfine, $6 25@7; do. extra, $7 75@10; do. family, $10 25@12 50; Western superfine, $5@6 50; do extra, $7@9; do family, $9 75@12. Wheat firm and receipts small; prime to choice red $2 25@2 35. Corn firm; sales of prime white at 88@90c.; yellow at 86@88c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firmer at $1 50@1 60. Pork active at $32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 20c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Stocks strong, but unchanged. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 96; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 94½; New York Central, 162; Illinois Central, ; Cumberland preferred 38½; Virginia 6s, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 88; 5-20s, 1862 112¾; do, 1864, 109¼; do, 1865, 110¾; new do, 108½@108¾; 10 40s 103¾. Gold, 136½. Money active at 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; 1 00 bales sold at 29¼. Flour dull and declined 5@10c., 7,000 barrels sold; superfine $5 70@6 20, extras $6 30@7, choice $7 05@7 50, fancy $7 10@9; Southern, $6 75@12 75. Wheat declining. Corn dull and declining; 24 000 bushels sold; mixed Western 90@92c. Oats quiet and nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull, new $34 @35 37½; prime mess, $25 50@26 75. Lard steady. Free whisky, 90c.

NEW YORK FRAUDS.

Disappearance of $124 000 in Pacific Railroad Bonds—How they Slipped Away.

That region of financial excitement, Wall street, New York, was agitated yesterday, somewhat mildly it is true, by the disappearance from the scenes and the people that knew them of three or four men who are described as "street brokers." The explanation of their disappearance may not have caused any serious augmentation of the agitation, when it became known that they had been arrested by Detectives McDougal and Young, of the Police Headquarters; but the fact that $124,000 in Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds had passed into hands of parties said to have obtained them by fraud, caused some curiosity to ascertain the process. To gratify this emotion it was necessary to go to the Tombs Police Court, where four individuals were arraigned before Justice Dowling. Their names are Frederick A. Goodall, Wesley Lynn, Simon Wolff, and James Wilkinson, alias "Whisky Jim." The affidavit of an auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company gives a pretty clear account of the alleged fraud. It is as follows:—

Benjamin F. Ham, of No. 20 Nassau street, deposed that about the 15th of December, 1868, Frederick A. Goodall came to deponent, who is the auditor in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad and stated to him that he (Goodall) knew of responsible parties who had money to loan, and that he could obtain for them a loan for the use of the said railroad company to the amount of one, two, or three hundred thousand dollars; deponent having had authority as an auditor to negotiate loans in behalf of the said company, and believing the statement of Goodall, offered him one-half of one per cent. on the amount of any money he should procure as loan to the said company. That on the 19th of December Goodall came again into the office, bringing a man whom he introduced as Wesley Lynn, whom he (Goodall) said was the agent and attorney of the person who would own the sum of $100,000 on the first mortgage bonds of the company as security, and that Goodall and Lynn stated that the name of this person was Simon Wolff, whom they described as a man of great wealth and a retired merchant; that in a few moments thereafter Goodall came to the office of the company and stated that they were ready to make the loan. Defendant believing the statement to be true, as to said Wolff, and that the transaction was in good faith, caused $24 000 worth of the first mortgage bonds to be taken by a messenger, Henry M. Ladell, to an office in No. 23 Nassau street, where Lindell delivered the bonds to Lynn from whom he received two papers—one a receipt for the bonds, and the other a certificate of deposit of the sum of $95,388 89in currency, payable to the order of Simon Wolff which papers were brought to deponent; that the certificate was deposited to the credit of the railroad company in the Fourth National Bank. Deponent further says that the agreement between him and Goodall and Lynn was that deponent was to give Goodall one-half of one per cent. commission for negotiating the said loan; that the money was paid to be loaned to the company, who was to give Wolff a promissory note of the company for $100,000 and $120,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company, the collateral security for the payment of said note. That the company, through deponent performed all the conditions of the contract, but that Goodall, Lynn, and Wolff, instead of keeping the mortgage bonds in their possession, as they agreed to do, to be delivered to the company at the maturity of the note without the consent of the company, sold the bonds on the same day that they received them at less than the market value thereof, and appropriated the proceeds to their own use and benefit. That deponent has since ascertained and believes that the representations made relative to Wolff by Goodall and Lynn are untrue in every particular, and they knew them to be false when uttering them.

When arraigned an application was made to be admitted to bail. Justice Dowling said he would grant no such application until the close of the examination, which is set down for one o'clock to-day in the Court of General Sessions.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"There is a good demand for money from the brokers at 7 per cent. on call, and 7@8 per cent. on prime merchant paper of short dates. The exceptions to the rule on call are loans to or balances left over with the leading firms of the street on Government or other prime credits at 6 per cent.

"The public funds were dull, and a fraction easier on nearly all the 5-20s, with a manifest disposition among the street speculators in the 5-20s of 1867 to sell the market down; their offers ranging in lots of $10,000, $20,000, and $50,000. The other 5-20s sympathize, and are quoted ⅛@¼ per cent. lower than on Saturday.

"At the close of the day there was apparently a want of support to the market even by parties usually supposed to be operating for the 'bull' account. The Southern State bonds were steady on most descriptions. Missouris, at 80½ per cent., being the exception. The railway mortgages were also steady in quotation, and the sales made indicate a good degree of strength in nearly all the Western mortgages."

From the Tribune.

"Money was in good demand at 7 per cent. There was considerable shifting of loans upon the break in prices this morning, and more demand from brokers for accommodation was noticed. At the close of business money was in good supply."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163¾	West. Union Tel.	38½
N. Y. and Erie R.	38	Cleveland & Toledo	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¼	Toledo & Wab.	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	65½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92¼	Adams Express	67½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¾	United States	57
Chi. and R. I. R.	190¼	Penn. 6s, new	97½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	120¼	Gold	135½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	119¼	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, W L 5s	100	1 sh Read R R	48
$300 Leh 6s gold 1	99¼	50 sh Lit Sch R	43½
2 sh Penna R	57½	300 sh Read'vle	12
310 do	57½	700 do	12⅝
2 do	57½	10 sh Leh Val	56
115 do	57⅝	1 sh U & Am	121⅝
6 do	57⅝		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500 000
Amount paid in	97 500

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22 500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5 500 00
Balance due by agents	3 633 34
Cash in bank	2 500 00
	$109,133 34

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks	29,233 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses paid	$7,061 26
Expenses, rent, advertising, agencies, etc	11,729 08
Commissions to agents	2,433 14
	23,133 48
Total amount at risk	$1,340,72[illegible]87
Losses unadjusted and not due	8 500 00
Accounts	2,465

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood.	J. F. Baker.
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mallen,
R. C. Worthington.	H. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Titus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood.	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 11uth3w H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

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6 stuthim Publisher, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.
A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.
Address P. O. Box 1662, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 23 tf

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WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
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Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry